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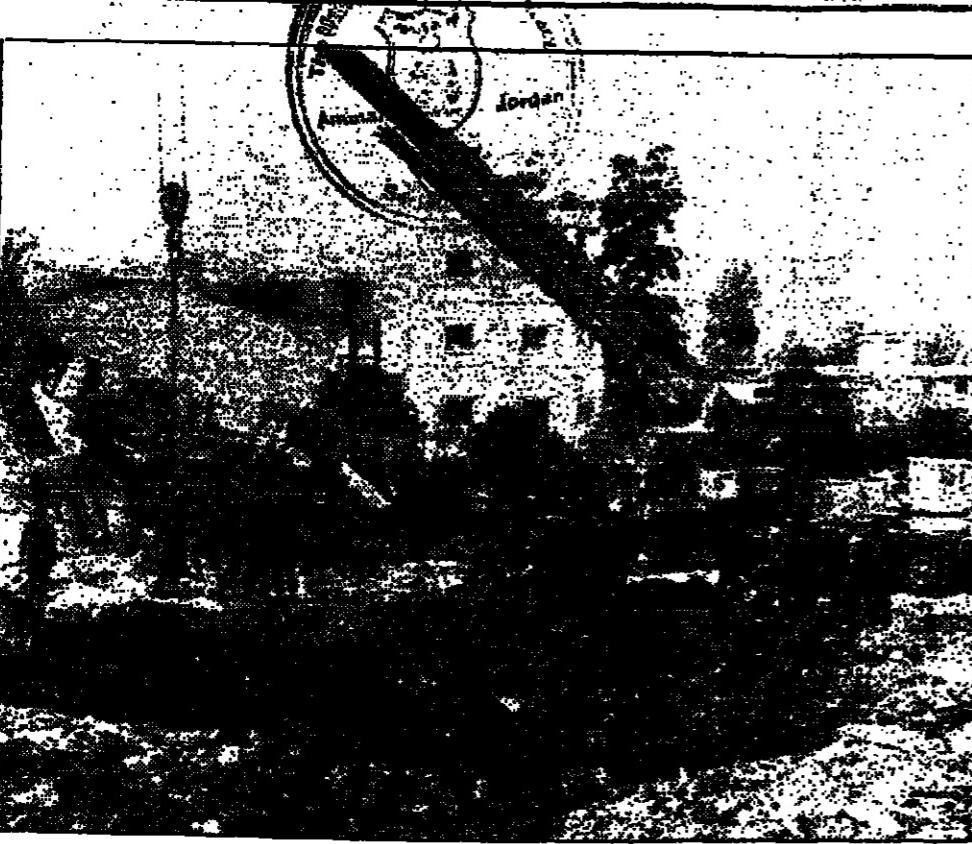
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A crane removes rubble from a crater left by the explosion Friday at Israeli embassy headquarters in the southern Lebanese town of Tyre. At least 39 persons died in the attack.

Burma Says N. Korea Was Behind Blast

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering making a further compromise proposal on reducing medium-range nuclear forces, according to senior officials.

The officials said Thursday that Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, had requested permission to make the offer before possible suspension of the medium-range missile talks in Geneva as new U.S. weapons are deployed next month.

President Yury V. Andropov of the Soviet Union said last week that North Korean commandos were responsible for the bombing on Oct. 9 that killed four South Korean cabinet members and 17 other persons.

The government statement, monitored here by Burmese radio, said Burma had severed diplomatic relations with North Korea and ordered its embassy staff to leave the country within 48 hours.

The announcement was welcomed in Seoul, which had contended that North Korean agents planted the bomb but had hoped for an official finding from the Burmese government to enhance its worldwide diplomatic campaign against the Communist North.

There was no immediate reaction to the Burmese report from North Korea.

Seoul gave no indication Friday night that it would make any reprisals against the North. Although President Chun Doo Hwan had spoken earlier of punishing the enemy for the blast, the government has since given assurances it intended only diplomatic reprisals.

South Korea's foreign minister, Lee Won Kyung, in a statement issued shortly after the news reached Seoul, called on the governments of other countries to take retaliatory diplomatic measures against the North Korean government.

In Tokyo, Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, said his government will "consider taking a more severe position" on North Korea but did not elaborate. He said he hoped that tensions on the Korean peninsula would not increase.

[Later, Mr. Abe issued a statement that said "such a terrorist act is an act intolerable to international peace, and an inhuman act [like] that must be strongly condemned" by the international community.] United Press International reported.

Japan does not recognize the government in Pyongyang, although a number of Japanese companies conduct trade with North Korea. South Korea has often contended that Japan is fertile ground for North Korean spies, who live in the large Korean population here. Officials in Seoul recently said that once Burma made its finding they would ask Japan to crack down on the alleged North Korean agents here.

The sketchy report from Rangoon monitored here said that two men apprehended after the blast (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reagan Praises Troops Killed in Grenada, Beirut

The Associated Press

CHERRY POINT, North Carolina — President Ronald Reagan, who came to the Marine air base here to honor U.S. troops killed in Lebanon and Grenada, said Friday that he was prepared to use force again "to prevent mankind from drowning in a sea of tyranny."

The U.S. responsibility to preserve liberty "is without cost," he said in remarks to marines and their families. "But let no terrorist question our will, no tyrant doubt our resolve. Americans have courage and determination, and we must not and will not be intimidated — by anyone, anywhere."

Before delivering his brief address at the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, attended a memorial service for the dead servicemen at Camp Lejeune, which is nearby. Joining them were the ambassadors of Lebanon and Britain, Italy and France, the United States' partners in the peacekeeping force in Beirut.

"America seeks no new territory," he said, "nor do we wish to dominate others. Yet we commit our resources and risk the lives of those in our armed forces to rescue others from bloodshed and turmoil and to prevent mankind from drowning in a sea of tyranny."

The president joined 5,000 marines and family members at the Camp Lejeune headquarters of the

operations were often carried out with little resistance from Salvadoran forces and that some had fled their positions before ever putting up a fight.

The army, the advisers said, seems to be struggling with the same problems that have plagued it in the last four years: low morale, weak logistic support and divisions among its commanders.

Thus, the advisers are now painting a gloomy picture of the country's military situation.

Gains by the guerrillas, they said, have in effect opened a northward corridor from central El Salvador to the east. Before September, rebel forces had to take a circuitous route from their bases in the central province of Cuscatlan to eastern Morazan.

Now, they can virtually move

Israel Sends Jets Against Syrians After 39 Die in Lebanon Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israeli jets attacked Palestinian and Syrian positions in the hills east of Beirut on Friday, hours after a huge bomb explosion destroyed the headquarters of the Israeli military governor in the port city of Tyre in southern Lebanon.

At least 39 persons were killed in the blast, among them 29 Israeli soldiers and 10 Arab prisoners. As many as 60 persons were reported to have been killed in Israel's retaliatory raids.

Responsibility for the Tyre bombing was claimed, in a telephone call to the French news agency Agence France-Presse, by Islamic Holy War, a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim group. The group previously said that it carried out the Oct. 23 truck-bomb attacks on U.S. and French bases in Beirut, in which nearly 300 Americans and

French peacekeeping troops were killed.

"Our suicide attack," the caller was quoted as saying of Friday's bombing, "was a direct reply to Israeli threats to continue its occupation of south Lebanon in the event the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement is canceled."

At the site of the bombing, Defense Minister Moshe Arens of Israel said that the suicide attack was the work of "a big network of murderers against whom we have to protect ourselves, against whom we have to strike, against whom we will strike."

According to Lebanese police sources, four Israeli Kfir fighter bombers, escorted by 12 U.S.-built F-14 interceptors, carried out air strikes on targets in the areas of Bahamoun, Aley and Sofar, near

the main Beirut-Damascus highway about 16 miles (16 kilometers) east of Beirut.

An Israeli military communiqué said that the planes had attacked Syrian and Palestinian targets, scored direct hits and returned safely to their base. It gave no details beyond saying that two attacks were mounted, one at noon and a second three hours later.

The air strikes, the first against Palestinian guerrilla positions in Lebanon in 10 months, came six hours after a booby-trapped van apparently driven by an unidentified suicide terrorist crashed into a two-story building in Tyre that is serving as headquarters for the Israeli military governor.

Israel's retaliation was the first of its kind since the Israeli Defense Forces withdrew to southern Lebanon and redeployed in a 26-mile-

wide security zone extending from the Awali River to the Israeli border.

Bahamoun and Aley are in the central mountain districts vacated by the Israelis in early September. The territory was subsequently seized by Syrian-backed Druze fighters and Palestinian guerrillas.

Sofar has been held by Syrian troops since they were driven out of Beirut.

There has been no military reaction from Damascus to the Israeli counterattack, but Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, was quoted by the state-run news agency SANA as saying that Syria was prepared for another confrontation with the Israelis.

The Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the Phalange Party, the country's principal Christian politi-

cal organization, reported that 16 Syrian tanks had been knocked out by the Israelis.

As many as 60 people were killed and 100 injured in the air strikes, the radio said. It added that the headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a guerrilla group backed by Libya and Syria, had been destroyed in the attack and that the group's second-ranking official was among those killed.

The radio did not give the official's name.

The group is led by Ahmed Jibril, a Palestinian who had served in the Syrian Army and who is a staunch opponent of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Jibril's men fought Arafat's loyalists in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

200 Are Reported Killed In 2 Days of PLO Battles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Palestine Liberation Organization rebels attacked two refugee camps with artillery and tank fire on Friday, the second day of an offensive on Yasser Arafat's only remaining stronghold in Lebanon. Lebanese security sources said that 200 people had been killed and 500 wounded by Friday evening.

The rebels, who have Syrian support, surrounded the Badawi and Nah al-Barid camps and appeared to gain ground during the day. At one point the two sides engaged in hand-to-hand combat near the camp's perimeter.

The rebels, attacking with tanks, captured key positions on the slopes of Mount Turab, which overlooks loyalist positions of el-Fatih, the mainstream PLO group that has been split since May over Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Baltus, the enigmatic 20th-century painter, is celebrated in a new retrospective. Michael Gibson reports. Page 4.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ American designers present their ideas for spring — and much more. Page 7.

FASHION

■ American designers present their ideas for spring — and much more. Page 7.

Intruder at U.S. Base in Britain

The Associated Press

GREENHAM COMMON, England — A man drove onto the U.S. air base here Friday and sped toward a transport plane unloading cruise missile equipment, but the car was halted and rammed by U.S. military police cars, officials said.

One senior administration official said that Mr. Nitze's request was being discussed actively, and that there was no strong opposition to it in principle within the administration, because it was consistent with earlier proposals.

A witness said the car got within 250 yards of the plane.

In Geneva, meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross said that hundreds of civil-

ians were among the casualties.

The presence of armed elements among the civilian population does not justify the indiscriminate shelling of women, children and old people," it said.

The security sources said that several shells hit central Tripoli itself, wounding some civilians.

Most of the casualties reported on Thursday were Lebanese civilians who died when the fighting spread into Tripoli, which is 53 miles (85 kilometers) north of Beirut and other northern Lebanese towns.

Seven oil storage tanks at a coastal refinery that were still on fire Thursday were still on fire, the state Press Agency of Lebanon said. Mass purchases of gas and oil were reported in Beirut.

But I am staying with my people and my forces to face our common destiny," Mr. Arafat said. He added that his forces would "honorable defend the Palestinian people."

Mr. Arafat, in an interview with reporters as the two refugee camps were being shelled, vowed to fight until the end.

"They are dipping their hands in the blood of our children and women," he said. "They want to subdue us and control the Palestinians will, but we shall fight irrespective of the odds. We shall die hard. We shall not bow to Syria."

(Reuters, UPI)

Jobless Rate Fell in U.S. In October

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The civilian unemployment rate in the United States unexpectedly fell half a percentage point last month to 8.8 percent, partly as the result of a drop of 553,000 in the size of the labor force, the Labor Department reported Friday.

It was the lowest rate since February 1982, and was a full two percentage points below the recession peak of last November. There has been no comparable decline in the rate since the early days of the Korean War more than three decades ago.

In the 10 months since February, a stronger than expected economic recovery has added more than 2.8 million jobs to the economy and reduced the unemployed population from 12 million to fewer than 9.9 million last month.

Reagan administration officials hailed the drop in unemployment. The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, traveling with President Ronald Reagan in North Carolina, said the report was "exceedingly good news that Americans are going back to work."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan declared, "This is excellent news by anyone's measure. There were few who, even a few months ago, forecast that unemployment would fall this far this fast."

"Today's announcement demonstrates two things: that the conventional wisdom is often off the mark; and secondly, that the Reagan economic policies are really paying off for the American economy and American workers."

Governor-General Says He Will Appoint Interim Government on Grenada

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Sir Paul Scoon, the governor-general of Grenada, has announced that he will appoint members of a broad-based nonpolitical interim government early next week.

Sir Paul, at the moment the only civilian authority here, said at a news conference Thursday that he hoped elections could be held within six months but that he thought they would certainly take place within a year.

He said any Grenadian would be free to participate in the elections "provided they had no criminal charges against them."

Sir Paul said that, despite the continued presence of U.S. troops here, civic authority on the island had not been subordinated to the U.S. military. He said law and order were being maintained by U.S. troops and soldiers from other Caribbean countries under a state of emergency that he declared.

He said he was taking advice on security matters from Colonel Ken Barnes, the Jamaican commander of the 300-man Caribbean military that has been working closely with the Americans.

"But it is only intellectuals who worried about where authority lies," he said. "I am more concerned with getting Grenadians working and returning to our peaceful tradition."

The governor-general, who was appointed by Britain to be Queen Elizabeth's representative in this Commonwealth country, said earlier in the week that he had asked all Libyan and Soviet diplomats and most Cubans to leave the island.

The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Grenada, Charles A. Gillespie, said in a separate news conference in St. George's that U.S. forces on the island had "already

been cut down to around 3,000." That is about half the strength the force had during the height of the military operation, which began Oct. 25.

Mr. Gillespie said North Koreans were among the diplomats who had been ordered to leave the island.

Guy Farmer, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said there were 49 Soviet officials and family members in Grenada, 15 North Koreans and six to 10 East Germans. He said 39 Cubans were found in the Cuban Embassy and 53 in the Soviet mission.

The Cuban diplomats have said they will not leave Grenada until they know the fate of Cuban prisoners. The number was put at as many as 600 Thursday, but it has fluctuated in the past week.

■ Exile Approached

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Bridgetown, Barbados:

Sir Paul has sounded out a prominent Grenadian exile now working for a United Nations agency to head the 12-member interim government he plans to name.

Alister McIntyre, deputy secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, has received informal inquiries from Sir Paul about the job, a UN spokesman in Geneva said.

The appointment of Mr. McIntyre, a British-educated economist, is strongly supported by the seven-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which requested the U.S. action in Grenada, according to Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua.

"He could come cloaked in the UN aura," said Mr. Bird, and ease reconciliation on the island. Mr. McIntyre, former head of the Caribbean Common Market, enjoys such respect in the region. Mr. Bird

said, that "it's the kind of name that would automatically suggest

able position in the interim government.

Mr. Bird said Sir Paul was concentrating his search among Grenadian academics and international civil servants abroad who have avoided direct participation in the political turmoil of recent years.

Caribbean sources said one of Mr. McIntyre's conditions for accepting the job would be permission from the UN agency to return to his post there after elections.

Wednesday's overwhelming vote in the UN General Assembly to condemn the invasion might make it difficult for the agency to grant that request, however, and could complicate Mr. McIntyre's possi-



Sir Paul Scoon at a news conference in St. George's.

Soviet Envoy Try to Take Arms From Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Soviets diplomats and their allies, evacuated from Grenada and flown to Mexico on U.S. aircraft, tried to take along crates of automatic rifles but were refused, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

"The United States protested an attempt to smuggle out weapons on our aircraft," the spokesman, John Hughes, said at a midday news conference. The weapons were confis-

cated. The arms, he said, included 38 AK-47 automatic rifles.

Mr. Hughes said no more Soviet personnel remained at their embassy in Grenada. All occupants, he said, have been flown to Merida, Mexico, to be transferred to Aeroflot airlines for repatriation. Those evacuated from Grenada, he said, included 49 Soviet citizens, six East Germans, 15 North Koreans, three Bulgarians and 53 Cubans. There were also Libyans on the flight.

The 53 Cubans flew to Havana Friday on a Soviet jet and a returning Cuban colonel reported his "mission accomplished." President Fidel Castro and other government dignitaries greeted more than 100 people who flew from Grenada.

Mr. Hughes said that the Soviet ambassador objected to the search of his car and the search of the crates in Grenada and that the arguing held up the flight for eight hours.

The same would apply to members of the New Jewel Movement of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who overthrew Sir Eric and was himself deposed in a coup last month and later killed.

The field will also be opened to emigre politicians who are now awaiting the resumption of commercial flights into Grenada so that they can begin organizing for the elections, the first since 1976.

Other diplomats, including some

■ Soviet Warns Of U.S. Attack In Lebanon

By Serge Schneemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Tass warned Friday that the United States was planning a "massive attack" on "national-patriotic forces" in Lebanon.

"In the leading circles of the Soviet Union it is deemed necessary to warn the United States government with all seriousness about this and in connection with the plans to expand the armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon that are being harbored in Washington," the agency said.

The warning was called a "Tass statement," which carries the weight of an official government position. The agency said it based its warning on statements made by President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, as well as "information coming from various sources."

Linking the purported plans for a "large-scale military operation in Lebanon" with the intervention in Grenada, Tass said: "The pretensions of the United States to establish American orders in countries whose social system is not to its liking, its striving to place itself, its narrow interests above international law and general human interests, to make strength a gauge of justice and lawfulness — all this cannot but bring grave consequences not only for others but also for the United States itself."

Mr. Reagan has said on several occasions that the bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut Oct. 23 would be avenged, but neither he nor his aides have publicly identified those responsible or specified the form of retaliation.

The Soviet press has cautioned in the past against placing the blame on Syria, its closest ally in the Middle East and one of the parties in the Lebanese conflict considered a suspect in the bombing of the Israeli air strikes. Friday, his remarks were quoted on Lebanese private radio stations.

In PLO fighting in the past few months, Arab loyalists were driven out of central and eastern Lebanon and forced to join the PLO chairman in the Tripoli area in the north.

The guerrillas have been eager to avoid publicizing their presence in the Balamoun and Aley areas, which are supposed to be totally under the control of Druze combatants fielded by the Progressive Socialist Party of Walid Jumblat.

Mr. Jumblat, who has been attending a Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva, issued a strong statement Friday against the Israeli strike into the territory held by his supporters.

(NYT, Reuters)

Tass Compares U.S. Propaganda To Goebbel's

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that the United States was conducting propaganda worthy of Nazi Germany and issued an imaginary conversation featuring President Ronald Reagan.

The news agency Tass said the Central Intelligence Agency was behind U.S. press reports that Soviet personnel had fought U.S. forces in Grenada. It said such reports eclipsed the work of Nazi Germany's propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels.

Tass issued a satirical conversation between U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. The following are excerpts:

Reagan: Caspar, dear, you are a hero and I will accept no objections from you on that score. You have raised to the ground the island's university and thus liberated a thousand of our guys studying there. Glory to you!

Weinberger: I would hate to hide from you, Mr. President, that there are some killed and wounded while defending the lives of others and upholding freedom and peace.

Reagan: Let this not trouble you. I'll just say it was the Americans who were dying ... while upholding freedom and peace.

Israeli Jets Strike Back

(Continued from Page 1)

northern Lebanon on Thursday and Friday.

All the Palestinian positions in the Balamoun and Aley areas belong to PLO dissidents. Mahmoud Labadi, a spokesman for the dissidents in Damascus, acknowledged that guerrilla positions in the hills east of Beirut were a target of the Israeli air strikes. Friday, his remarks were quoted on Lebanese private radio stations.

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(NYT, Reuters)

Lebanese Factions Provide Time for Pullout Plan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Lebanese leaders have adjourned their reconciliation conference until Nov. 14 so that President Amin Gemayel can explore new ways of getting Israeli troops out of Lebanon, a participant said.

Nabil Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, said the leaders would reconvene Nov. 14, giving Mr. Gemayel until then to work with the United States and Arab countries on ending foreign occupation of Lebanon.

Mr. Berri said he was "neither an optimist nor a pessimist" about the chances for success in getting foreign troops out and easing Lebanon's political crisis.

But he said the five-day meeting, which brought together leaders of factions divided by years of bloody conflict, had enabled the Lebanese to overcome "psychological barriers" and work with one another.

Conference sources said that the participants decided in Friday's session to strengthen the power and

U.S. Expresses Concern

Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration expressed concern Thursday that the Lebanese leaders meeting in Geneva not take any action that might jeopardize the Israeli-Lebanese accord on the terms for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

They agreed to ask Mr. Gemayel to launch a new effort to arrange the removal of Israeli troops and to negotiate "on international levels to assure the total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon" over all of its territory.

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Burma Blames North Korea For Bomb Attack in Rangoon

(Continued from Page 1)

and one who was killed in a fight with police were officers of a special North Korean commando unit. Two of them were captains and one was a major, the radio reports said, although it was not clear which of them was the one killed by police.

The Burmese government had said before that all three men were Koreans but did not specify whether they were from the North or the South. They have been questioned intensively by Burmese authorities.

On Oct. 9, President Chum and an entourage of aides and South Korean businessmen were making Rangoon their first stop on a five-nation South Asian tour. Most of the president's party had already arrived at the Burmese martyrs mausoleum, a monument to slain nationalist leaders, for a wreath-laying ceremony.

The Burmese report will undoubtedly be a central issue in Seul when President Ronald Reagan goes there on Nov. 12 for a state visit. He is considered likely to visit U.S. troops near the demilitarized zone which divides the two Koreas.

Minutes before Mr. Chum was to arrive, the explosion occurred. Sixteen South Koreans were killed and a seventeenth died later in a U.S. military hospital in the Philippines. Among the dead were the South

Korean foreign minister, Lee Bum Suk, Mr. Chum's chief economic advisor, Kim Jae Ik, and his chief secretary, Hahn Byung Choon.

Reagan Threatens to Veto Tax Increase

Senate Leaders Seek Bipartisan Consensus to Raise Revenues, Cut Spending

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Barely Nubile Eroticism of BalthusBy Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Balthazar Klossowski, whom his parents called Balthus (his father was a cosmopolitan German of Polish descent), chose to paint under the name of Balthus. Born 75 years ago, Balthus was unfashionable most of his life because he worked in an idiom that did not seem to bear the stamp of this age.

Many painters, including Picasso, admired him, but Balthus did not play the game according to the rules set by the media and the critics: he was aloof, secretive and did not even seem desirous of showing his work. He painted slowly, what might be described as the "Lolita" aspect of his work. Eros is, of course, the eye of the beholder, and I suspect that Balthus's intention is far more subtle than is suggested by the obvious content of his paintings. His preference for barely nubile thighs presented in hieratic stances is not foreign to the climate of a certain confidential erotic literature that was obviously familiar to the artist.

His brother, Pierre Klossowski, also makes large drawings that are characterized by a sort of awkwardly narrative style, somewhere between classicism and the sort of lechery found in pulp magazines, and although Balthus may not be his brother's keeper, there does seem to be a community of spirit between them.

This in itself is strange in the current century, but stranger still, at a time when we claim to know no taboos, is the fact that when Tom Hess discussed one of Balthus's paintings in New York magazine five years ago, it was not thought desirable to reproduce it. That painting, "The Guitar Lesson," is absent from the current show at the Pompidou Center because the artist, judging from certain public reactions, has concluded that it is

For the barely nubile body, firm,

"too early to show it to the general public."

The exhibition of his work at the Pompidou Center (which goes on to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York) assembles about 230 works and is the first real retrospective ever devoted to this artist.

So much for the "mystery" — but what does it mean?

Much is made of the unusual erotic climate of many of Balthus's paintings — what might be described as the "Lolita" aspect of his work. Eros is, of course, the eye of the beholder, and I suspect that Balthus's intention is far more subtle than is suggested by the obvious content of his paintings. His preference for barely nubile thighs presented in hieratic stances is not foreign to the climate of a certain confidential erotic literature that was obviously familiar to the artist.

His brother, Pierre Klossowski,

awkwardness is also apparent in these paintings as though to bring us back to a stage in life where the human body was a mystery — not only an erotic mystery, but also the mystery of childhood and of being.

Certainly Balthus is ambiguous. His basic theme is adolescent love, and a good part of his work appears like an extrapolation on a series of drawings done when the artist was 25 to illustrate Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights." Many of the paintings done in the 1930s reflect an erotic climate reminiscent of the Brontë novel, and some of them are explicitly quoted: "Les Enfants" (1937) fairly closely follows the attitudes of the drawing entitled "Because Cathy Taught Him What She Learned," while "La Toilette de Cathy" (1933) is an explicit reference to the novel — a taciturn Heathcliff turns aside while the nude girl allows her hair to be combed by an old woman.

In this painting and in others too, there is something a bit awkward about Balthus's figures. Antonin Artaud, another admirer, called them hydrocephalic. The

awkwardness is also apparent in one of Balthus's more famous paintings, "Le Rue" (1933), which belongs to New York's Museum of Modern Art. The treatment is monumental after the manner of the Italian fresco painters. Balthus studied so carefully, and there is something dreamlike in the scene. Eight people are shown going about their business: two women walking away from the viewer, a carpenter going across the "stage" carrying a board that hides his face, a child playing with a racket and a ball, an adolescent boy grasping a girl, ostensibly in play, but with an obvious intention, and a determined walker striding past them, his staring eyes firmly fixed on some mysterious point behind us.

The painting, like so much of Balthus's work, is hard to classify. It is neither realistic nor surrealistic — it seems both strange and familiar, as a dream often does, and it somehow succeeds in suggesting that life is like that too. It is a painting that clearly invites commentary. The commentary can just as easily deal with painterly considerations as with the underlying content.

It would seem that Balthus's paintings contain two basic types: the model, usually a nubile girl who often reclines in a provocative way, and a man who seems to represent the artist. It is this figure we see striding away from us in "Le Passage" on Commerce Saint André (1952-1954), gazing out of the window of "The Painter and His Model" (1980-1981) or beckoning a horse in a broad, sunswept land-



Balthus's "The Painter and His Model."

scape in "Grand Paysage aux Arbres" (1955).

There is an unobtrusive symbolism in all of Balthus's more interesting paintings, and his landscapes typically show a human figure in the "distant foreground" (Balthus, like Brueghel, favors viewing landscapes from above, thus eliminating the awkward area just before the painter that is hard to organize in any way). The presence of the human figure is not just a traditional reminiscence; it is also a statement, in its quiet symbolic way, about man's position in nature.

The traditional quality of Balthus's painting is apparent in the

frequent reminiscences — in attitude, face, composition, organization of space and light and in the colors the artist favors — of the tone of the great fresco painters of the Renaissance. In an age where objects and attitudes tend to become meaningless because the notion of symbolic content has been widely discredited, Balthus's art and secretive strategy successfully bring back that specifically artistic value and incite the viewer to thoughtful reverie.

Balthus, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou, to Jan. 23 and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Feb. 21 to May 13.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA****Senior Design Engineer (Mechanical)****ARCEDEM
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4. Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Senior Design Engineer (Mechanical) must:
 - (a) be a graduate in mechanical engineering, preferably with specialization in machine design, from a recognized University;
 - (b) have sound working experience of at least 6 years in a reputed design or end manufacturing establishment in any of the following products: Agricultural machinery and implements, construction equipment, road making machines, transport or material-handling machinery or allied industrial equipment;
 - (c) preferably be a national of a Member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) or any other developing country;
 - (d) preferably be accredited by a professional recognized body.
5. Age: Not more than 45 years.
6. Languages: Good working knowledge of English, knowledge of French will be an additional qualification.
7. Emoluments: (a) Basic Salary in the range of U.S.\$16,550 x 1,000 - U.S.\$19,550 x 1,000 - \$26,550 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax).
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10. Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Director of Experimental Testing and Development**ARCEDEM
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1. Title of post: Director of Experimental Testing and Development
2. Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
3. Functions: The Director is the head of the Department of Engineering Development and Testing, and is responsible for the efficient performance of the tasks of the Department. He is expected to offer leadership, guidance and assistance to the other personnel of the Department in the discharge of their specific assignments. By ensuring the smooth and satisfactory functioning of his Department, he offers assistance to the Executive Director in the overall success of the Centre.
4. Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Engineering Development and Testing must:
 - (a) preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - (b) be a top level mechanical engineer with university engineering degree and extensive knowledge and practical experience in engineering R & D, especially in testing and performance analysis of machinery and equipment;
 - (c) have experience as a team leader in the planning and execution of R & D projects concerned with the development of machinery and industrial equipment;
 - (d) have demonstrated competence in initiation, planning, designing and implementing programmes for students and research fellows in the relevant fields of engineering disciplines;
 - (e) have experience in the planning and implementation of extension services projects including cooperation with local and external institutions, surveys, collection and dissemination of information.
5. Age: Not less than 35 years old.
6. Languages: Very good knowledge of English or French, with a working knowledge of the other.
7. Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax).
8. Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
9. The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment during second quarter of 1984.
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1. Title of post: Director (Extension Services & Training)
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4. Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Extension Services & Training must:
 - (a) preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - (b) possess advanced University/professional degrees in the relevant fields of Mechanical engineering or technical education;
 - (c) have demonstrated competence in initiation, planning, designing and implementing programmes for students and research fellows in the relevant fields of engineering disciplines;
 - (d) have experience in the planning and implementation of extension services projects including cooperation with local and external institutions, surveys, collection and dissemination of information.
5. Experience: At least seven years experience in the relevant fields. Very good knowledge of English or French, a working knowledge of the other would be an advantage.
6. Languages: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax).
7. Emoluments: (b) Other benefits include dependency allowance, installation allowance, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, free housing.
8. Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance subject to renewal.
9. The candidate selected will be required to take up his appointment in the first quarter of 1984.
10. Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

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1. Title of post: Production Engineer
2. Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
3. Functions: Candidate will be required to take charge of Machine Shop, Fabrication Shop, Foundry Workshop, and Heat Treatment shop; supervise installation, maintenance and servicing of machines; supervise production, controlling and inspection of parts to be produced with the required quantity and quality; give lectures in the field of production control, processing and maintenance to graduate engineers.
4. Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Production Engineer must:
 - (a) preferably be a national of a Member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - (b) be a specialized expert in the production of machine parts and prototype of machines, especially in field related to agricultural machinery and equipments;
 - (c) have experience in engineering planning and production control;
 - (d) possess a B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering or Production Engineering;
 - (e) have at least 7 years experience in relevant field;
5. Age: Not more than 35 years old.
6. Languages: Good knowledge of English or French, preferably with a working knowledge of the other.
7. Emoluments: (a) Basic Salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free in Nigeria).
8. Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
9. The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment in March 1984.
10. Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Headquarters of the Centre, PMB 19, U. I. Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria

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ARTS / LEISURE

Arms Sale Reflects A Specialist's Legacy

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — On Nov. 1, the late John Hayward bade an ultimate farewell to the world of scholarship and collecting that had been his, with a touch of discreet irony. The 16th- and 17th-century swords and guns, some magnificent, others cleverly tampered with here and there by his skilled hands, were dispersed at a Sotheby auction, precisely as he wanted it to be.

The catalog entries, with their terse descriptions, adroit hints and occasional understandings, carried the stamp of a scholar's mind.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

sharp and subtle as the finer etched blades sold that day. With that smiling self-control and sense of timing that had made him so fit for intelligence activity in the days of World War II, Hayward dictated entries in the catalog from his bed last February just before going off into a coma and dying shortly after.

A man with an orderly mind and a sense of decorum, possibly because he had spent his life bending and twisting conventional rules. Hayward must have felt it was a decent thing to do to his lifetime collection — and to Sotheby's, where he spent the latter part of his career as the expert on antique arms and armor, but also on rare and difficult objects d'art of the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Hayward was a man of multiple activities, eager to explore any neglected area, to detect the significance of the seemingly trivial and to step in wherever negligence could lead to damage. That is what induced him to collect World War I firearms as a boy when no one else did and one had to bend to pick them up, sometimes literally, from junk heaps. That was also what made him so efficient first as an intelligence man, and later, in occupied Austria, as the British overseer in charge of historical monuments.

Hayward was the first English specialist to apply the methods of modern art history to firearms. A brilliant linguist, equally at ease in Italian, French, German, he may well have derived his inspiration from the Germans, who were the first to take the subject seriously. His two volumes on "The Art of the Gun-Maker" still serve as the stan-



German sword was sold for £37,910.

dard reference work on the subject. He joined the Victoria and Albert Museum as assistant keeper in the Department of Metalwork in 1949. Any ordinary man would have settled down, but the new situation was a challenge. The museum had a good collection of arms but one ill-suited to a museum of decorative arts. The director, Sir Leigh Ashton, had made up his mind that arms were not art and his museum needed no more than a reference collection. No general museum funds were available for purchases.

To Hayward's agile mind, this was a minor obstacle. A handsome bequest of arms had been made to the museum before World War II, whose ambiguous provisions could be read as meaning that lesser-quality pieces could be sold to acquire better ones in the legatee's name. Hayward pounced on these clauses, to build on the departmental fund of the few hundred pounds required around 1950 to buy masterpieces.

These were the days when extraordinary arms, remains of princely armories and prewar collections, were being sold by owners hard pressed for cash. One of Hayward's many talents was a knack for establishing the right contacts.

When a fabulous 16th-century south German gun surfaced, made by Peter Opel for one of the Fuggers, with a stock inlaid with silver and staghorn, Hayward was the first to get wind of it. He bought it through his friend, Hans Schickelmann, the leading German dealer in the field.

All along, Hayward was busy with his second full-time job: collecting. With little money, but a flair for steering his affairs through the rising market of the 1950s and 1960s, Hayward bought three, sold two, weeding out and improving his collection.

This helped him indulge in his third passion, art historical research. Weapons were things to be bought, then studied and, where deemed desirable, exhibited. The most extraordinary lot among the edged weapons in Tuesday's sale, a Saxon rapier with matching left-hand dagger, was displayed in a memorable exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert in 1963.

These must have held special appeal to Hayward's sense of humor and human frailty. The sword and probably enjoyed the best 18 years of his life. He saw more objects than ever, traveled all over Europe and the Western Hemisphere cataloging important collections, and wrote his magnum opus, "Virtuous Goldsmiths," the last word on Mannerist objets d'art and the role of designers. Published, of course, by Sotheby Parke-Bernet.

Did the far-sighted Hayward have the uncanny ability to pull strings even after his departure from the world? The crowning piece to his homepage Sotheby's sale of arms and armor paid to his skills came immediately after the dispersal of his collection.

Various arms of mixed provenance followed, some with highly exaggerated estimates and disproportionately flattering catalog entries. A typical lot, a "pair" of flintlock Pistols, a flintlock Carbine, and an additional flintlock Fowling piece, was characterized as "a rare and important Brescian sporting gamure" of the first quarter of the 18th century, ordered from Brescia by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Even such delightful pursuits were sufficient to make Hayward oblivious to the annoyance of civil service rigidity, particularly within the closed confines of a museum.

The prospect of a new museum director for whom he had no exaggerated regard is said by friends to have precipitated his decision to leave the V&A. Sotheby's and Christie's were by then fully aware of Hayward's formidable equipment in the world of art buying — a hunter's instinct for tracking down objects, a strategist's ability to steer men, an outstanding scholar's knowledge. They competed to rope him in. Hayward chose Sotheby's and probably enjoyed the best 18 years of his life. He saw more objects than ever, traveled all over Europe and the Western Hemisphere cataloging important collections, and wrote his magnum opus, "Virtuous Goldsmiths," the last word on Mannerist objets d'art and the role of designers. Published, of course, by Sotheby Parke-Bernet.

'Cyrano': Top Draw Of New Paris Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paris theater in its first stages of the 1983-84 season is conducting a tour of some of modern drama's monuments. New plays wait in the wings for a hearing.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" the most famous and popular French play of the last hundred years, has been packing the vast Mogador. Jacques Weber as the gallant Gascon of preposterous propositus receives thunderous applause for each of his recitations of Rostand's multicolored effusions, and Charlotte de Turckheim is the Roxane who flings to winged words.

The production has been engineered by Jérôme Savary, the "Magic Circus" man who delights in spoofing traditional concepts of history and literature with bawdy slapstick. He abstains from his customary high jinks on this occasion, for to burlesque this beloved romance would spell certain box-office failure.

Rostand's "Cyrano" in spirit is the ideal of every Frenchman, being, to borrow Mrs. Malaprop's metaphor, "the very pineapple" of perfection with his soul of honor, his wit and whimsy, his courage in meeting all challenges and his jesting away of his tribulations. Savary has included some Big Top gymnastics, but presents the characters without distorting devaluations.

Ostave Mirbeau was a philosophical anarchist and a sensational novelist of the 1900s, an intimate of the notorious Zo d'Axa, the often-jailed advocate of subversion and terrorism.

Mirbeau's play, "Les Affaires sont les affaires," was a smashing shocker in its day, and its portrait of the captain of industry, an unscrupulous villain who employs anyone and every means to further his own purposes, has been appreciated by dozens of dramatists.

Pierre Dux has reproduced "Business Is Business" (as it was known in its English-language stageings) without a facelift at the Théâtre du Rond-Point. The venerable script, with a preface estimate of \$40,000, was bought in at £16,500. A few other lots suffered a similar fate. Could this have been meant as a subtle way of enhancing Hayward's cataloging genius in keeping flattering descriptions within limits? There is no harm in giving the anonymous culprit the benefit of the doubt.

All of which is true except that they were not a "garniture," a set formed at the time, but merely odds and ends from the same armory, which originally contained a great many such pieces, and probably ordered wholesale. The supposed "garniture," with a preface estimate of \$40,000, was bought in at £16,500. A few other lots suffered a similar fate. Could this have been meant as a subtle way of enhancing Hayward's cataloging genius in keeping flattering descriptions within limits? There is no harm in giving the anonymous culprit the benefit of the doubt.

Yet the old warhorse with its melodramatic shenanigans commands attention. Its latest resuscitation is extremely well-played with Dux in the central role and Lise Delamare as his vulgar wife. Michel Herbaud as the bankrupt marquis whom the nefarious millionaire would sway to his own ends, and Jean Martin as the fallen aristocrat brought up as a social secretary. After 80 years the play is a hit again.

Jean Cocteau was a steeplejack of all the arts, an inspired dilettante who dabbled in all the aesthetic movements, from 1910, when he became associated with the Diaghilev Ballet, to his death 20 years ago.

But this is after all only a group of works put together by one collector with preferences of his own. And there is a fine early Stuart Davis; a row of Georgia O'Keeffe's oils, subtly convoluted and despite their small size, monumental; and a perfectly fluid 1927 composition by Arthur Dove, that amazing precursor of Abstract Expressionism.

The American predilection for craftsmanship comes full circle with a crisp Richard Estes cityscape of 1976, full of cool reflections on glass and steel, which, though celebrating busy midtown streetlife, with its odd touch of loneliness backs back to the earlier painters.

"American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection" Carlo Magno wing, Vatican entrance under the columns on the left side of St. Peter's Square, to Nov. 30.

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Until 19 November

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Mixed Omens for Lebanon

It seems almost heroic of the Lebanese to be trying to put their country back together again, as they have set out to do in Geneva. The parties deserve immense respect just for entering the same room. Their quick agreement on a statement asserting Lebanon's independence and Arab "identity" — a statement implicitly negating both Phalangist and Islamic fundamentalist notions — was a good omen.

The other omens, of course, are not good. Amine Gemayel came to Geneva not as the duly recognized president of a sovereign state but as the head of one faction. He is being called upon to assert a Lebanese national interest in some considerable tension with the traditional sectarian interest of his community, whose leader is his father. His community faces a loss of privilege and status, and it fears being overwhelmed. There can be no more painful exercise than to redistribute power in a country that has been racked by a savage civil war perhaps only temporarily stilled.

The immediate battleground is the May 17 security and normalization agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Israel got the United States to agree that the pact need not go into effect unless Syrian and Israeli troops were withdrawn in tandem, and Syria, which was not consulted in its drafting, refused to go along. The Syrians, who occupy eastern Lebanon, arrived in Geneva to demand that the accord be renounced. The Israelis then threatened to seal off southern Lebanon, which they

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Reagan May Have Been Wrong, but He Wasn't the First

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — First,

the idea was to save the American students (whose peril was not easy to prove). Then it was to restore democracy to Grenada, a justification which, if widely applied, would keep the United States busy all over the world. But wait, the administration said. Look at what to our utter astonishment we found: Huge arms caches; a whole bunch of Russians and East Europeans; secret treaties tying Grenada to Havana and Moscow; a lot more Cuban worker-soldiers than had been expected.

So what the administration is saying is that no damage is done to the established world order by breaking and entering without a warrant (beyond the request of Grenada's eastern Caribbean neighbors) if you happen to turn up a lot of unexpected, incriminating evidence. The real reason the United States invaded Grenada, it turns out, was to find a reason for invading Grenada.

Small wonder that political opponents and pundits are finding it hard to wrap their minds around that proposition. So it is also easier to understand why they see in the Grenada power play proof positive of fundamental failings in Ronald Reagan's management of foreign policy.

But a few words in mitigation of what Ronald Reagan is in order. Whatever else may be distinctively wrong

headed about the Reagan foreign policy, his handling of Grenada does not so much set a new and dangerous precedent as it follows an old and all too familiar tradition. For those who would hang the Reagan foreign policy in effigy, Grenada is the wrong rope. The charges are clear that he had no cause that met even the loose requirements of international law; that his pretenses were flimsy, if not false; that he needlessly antagonized allies and Congress by failing to consult; that he suppressed the press.

In search of a little perspective, one could start with Harry Truman's handling of Korea, a military mission for which Mr. Truman could not even find a word until a reporter's question provided him with "police action" as a handy euphemism for "war." Dwight D. Eisenhower invoked his own Doctrine as grounds for landing U.S. forces in Lebanon in 1958. But he never could produce the evidence to meet the Eisenhower Doctrine's test that Lebanon was facing an external threat from a Middle East country "under the control of international communism."

John F. Kennedy established as a fundamental of American foreign policy that the United States could not tolerate "another Cuba." That pronouncement, in Florida one week

before his assassination, was seized upon by Lyndon B. Johnson, when he embarked two years later on the U.S. invasion in the Caribbean that most closely resembles the Reagan operation in Grenada.

In the Dominican Republic in the spring of 1965, as in Grenada, a case could be made for the landing of American troops for the surgical removal of American citizens. The U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo so commanded. What had begun as a civil war in large part aimed at restoring a democratically elected government had reduced the Dominican Republic to anarchy. Undoubtedly, communist elements were actively exploiting the anarchy.

But President Johnson couldn't prove it. He needed a less controversial purpose, in the interests of seeking a symbolic overlay of approval by the ever-hesitant Organization of American States. The right-wing Dominican junta had invited him to intervene — but in hysterical terms, claiming the revolution was communist-directed and would indeed produce "another Cuba" in the absence of "unlimited and immediate U.S. assistance." President Johnson played it safe. He ordered the U.S. Embassy to get the junta's invitation

rewritten in a way that limited it strictly to the safety of Americans. That way the American troops would be on hand and the option would be open to use them against whatever communist threat might materialize. But there would be no damning evidence in the record that Mr. Johnson had responded to a threat he could not document.

Later, the U.S. forces, more by happenstance than by design, did find themselves serving as a useful buffer. The fighting died away. Diplomacy ultimately produced a caretaker government which, in turn, led to elections and a surprisingly long-lived restoration of democratic process in the Dominican Republic.

If Ronald Reagan can do as well by bringing in British Commonwealth police forces to oversee the reconstruction of democracy in Grenada, today's pillorying may turn to applause. That would still not validate his means or the confusion of his ends — no more than it would be an endorsement of the methods of his predecessors. But however you may feel about Ronald Reagan's particular approach to the conduct of foreign policy, there is very little that is uniquely Reaganesque about his handling of Grenada.

The Washington Post.

A Tough Time Ahead for Grenada

By Michael W. Doyle

KINGSTON, New Jersey — Grenada was one invasion the United States can justify. But it was also the culmination of a three-year policy of confrontation that helped undermine the stability and the civility of the government whose people now are being rescued. And it may be the prelude to a difficult — not a speedy — transition to democracy.

Moves aside, the invasion was humanitarian. The best evidence suggests that on Oct. 19 thousands of Grenadians, risking their lives — soldiers fired on them — marched through the capital and freed their popular leader, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, from house arrest. Shortly afterward, General Hudson Austin's troops seized and executed him. When it became clear that the Austin regime would soon become entrenched, leaders of eastern Caribbean democracies asked Washington's help. U.S. forces moved quickly; a later invasion would have involved unacceptable casualties.

Over the past three years, the U.S. government has waged relentless economic and psychological warfare against Grenada. In the process, the very Grenadian leaders who had committed themselves to democratic participation and a mixed economy were undermined.

Before the revolution in March

More damaging still were public denunciations of what U.S. officials

called a Cuban puppet regime and a dangerous dictatorship. These denunciations helped chase away investors and scared off many tourists. Then, two years ago, a large U.S. fleet was assembled to churn the waters around Cuba, carrying a none-too-subtle message for Grenada as well. And American forces staged a practice amphibious landing directed against two mock airports and the mock capital of a tiny tropical island.

Washington cannot be blamed for the brutal coup by Bernard Coard, Mr. Bishop's deputy prime minister, and General Hudson Austin. But U.S. economic and psychological warfare played into the hands of those in Grenada who wished to strengthen Grenada's Army, contributing to a sense of emergency that was used to justify delays in moves toward democratic governance.

Last June, while attempting to repair relations with Washington, Mr. Bishop began to move toward democracy. When he announced formation of an electoral commission headed by an independent lawyer from Trinidad, hard-line elements around Mr. Coard probably felt threatened. They struck Oct. 14; Mr. Bishop and several of his supporters were killed.

Grenadians would welcome a transition to democracy. Indeed, Mr. Bishop's popularity at the time of the revolution was based in part on his promise to end corruption and police brutality and to introduce participatory democracy. This transition may not be easy. On the left, Mr. Coard and General Austin murdered some of the leading advocates of democracy in the Bishop government. On the right, the Gaïty regime's collaborators stand discredited. Grenada has never had moderate politics.

While the U.S. Marines may have been necessary to rescue the island, they alone cannot bring democracy. The Grenadians might be encouraged if the task of peacekeeping were turned over to military forces primarily drawn from neighboring Caribbean islands rather than to forces from other Commonwealth nations.

A political transition to democracy will require independent Caribbean observers who can guarantee Grenadian self-determination and bolster Sir Paul Scoon, the governor general. The United States already plans \$3.47 million in aid for relief and restoration work.

Allies of the United States distrust its motives and fear further invasions. America did not give Mr. Bishop time. It could not give it to Mr. Coard and General Austin. Today, the invasion looks good. If democracy encounters problems, it may end up looking worse.

The writer, an assistant professor of international affairs at Princeton University, is writing a book on North-South relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Prudent Wave at Poland

With a measured step toward easing sanctions, the Reagan administration properly begins to extricate itself from mostly empty protest against repression in Poland. Conceivably, such cautious moves can gain leverage for real influence over Polish affairs.

In proclaiming sanctions two years ago, President Reagan said they would stand until Warsaw ended martial law, freed all political prisoners and found accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church and the free union movement. But martial law has ended in name only. Political prisoners still number 2,000. Free unions are but a memory.

Nevertheless, American companies may now discuss new Polish fishing rights, and Washington will join discussions about rescheduling Poland's debts. Neither step concedes much. Fishing quotas still require government approval. The debt talks provide a forum for raising political questions and are needed if Poland is to be made to repay anything. No new credits are envisioned.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

South Africa's Referendum

The world, we can be sure, will not be greatly impressed by the news from South Africa which is that a large majority of whites voted for the inclusion of Indians and (mixed-race) coloreds at the level of national government. It will invariably be noted (and not unproperly) that the country's 22 million blacks will continue to have no role under the new constitution.

But if the result seems a slight affair to the outside world, its effects within South Africa are incalculable. It is the first evidence we have that most white South Africans now realize that they have no God-given monopoly of political power. Assuredly it is still rather a dim realization, for it does not extend to blacks, who make up some 70 percent of the population. On the other hand, it is not a realization which would have been possible even five years ago.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

More than 80 percent of the population is desperate for change. No more signals are needed for any government that genuinely seeks reform. [Prime Minister Botha] knows that real reform is now politically possible, so far as his own constituency is concerned, and essential for the nation as a whole.

— The Johannesburg Star.

The Grenada(s) of Tomorrow

Between the abolition of outright colonial status in 1951 and the coup of 1979, there have been eight elections in Grenada under universal suffrage, and a fairly stable two-party system had emerged. During that period Grenadian legal and political elites had participated in processes as varied and complex as the creation of a West Indies federation, an attempted unitary statehood relationship with Trinidad and Tobago, and the transition to national independence.

The people with experience and patriotism are there, and the governor general has the authority to work with them. So the last thing that the United States should try is the estab-

lishment of any sort of protectorate or guardianship over Grenada. Such efforts in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War should warn Americans about the dire consequences of anything except total political independence.

— Anthony P. Maingot, a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago and director of the graduate program in international studies at Florida International University, in the Los Angeles Times.

The vast majority of members of the United Nations are dictatorships. The perversion of truth and the manipulation of a purely local majority of dictators at the United Nations were both evident when the Grenada episode was debated at the General Assembly. The vote condemned the action, which has saved Grenada from a dictatorship and is clearly welcomed by Grenadians themselves. How ironic, then, that the majority of unelected dictatorial governments which voted to condemn the East Caribbean states and the United States called for early elections in Grenada — a privilege they deny absolutely or in all but name to their own citizens.

The Western world has watched impotently while nation after nation has become ruled by military dictatorships. [Grenada's] rescue should be welcomed, and fully consolidated. A more important task for the West now is not to feel hang-dog about this rescue, but to develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further rescues. From this small beginning, a strategic initiative should be seized.

— The Times (London).

Prudence sometimes dictates that the form of international law must be sacrificed for the sake of that which the law is intended to accomplish: the protection of life and liberty, and the maintenance of a democratic world order. In the end, international law depends for its continued existence on the survival of democratic nations, such as the United States, and their demonstrated commitment to support a world order dedicated to liberty and human rights.

— Senator Robert W. Kasten, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: South Welcomes a Chinese SPARTANBURG, South Carolina — Li Sung-Ling passed several hours here today. He came at the request of cotton manufacturers to inspect the mills. The manufacturers took special pains in going over the prospects for increased cotton exports to China and wished Mr. Li every success in his plans for a Chinese-American business rapprochement. They asserted that the plan had come at the right moment and would be supported by all thinking Americans anxious to increase trade. Invitations from business interests in the South are coming fast to Mr. Li, who is recognized as the champion of a cause which means increased commercial prosperity. He leaves for Savannah tonight.

1933: Ford and the 35-Hour Week WASHINGTON — The Ford Motor Company today announced that 50,000 employees will be laid off for seven days at the rate of 9,000 weekly, to comply with the automobile code calling for a working week of not more than 35 hours. The code is intended to provide a spread of employment, which in this instance would mean work for 9,000 men during the period of the Ford layoffs. Whether the [National Recovery Administration] will attempt to force Ford to comply in this manner with the spirit of the code agreement could not be learned. The administration made it plain the industry must demonstrate its ability to regulate its own affairs before it will be entrusted with any additional privileges under the NRA.

WASHINGTON — If politics is the art of the possible, Argentina is just expanded the universe. For the election there last Sunday demonstrates that between the contending forces of authoritarianism and radical nationalism, there is room for a moderate center.

The Argentine message applies throughout Latin America. It thus widens political choices available to Washington and improves prospects for a safe exit from the debt crisis.

Argentina is one of the world's stunted giants. It enjoys a temperate climate, an abundance of resources and a racially homogeneous population of immigrants from Southern Europe. It is self-sufficient in energy, and exports food. Buenos Aires, a great city at the turn of the century, had a subway before New York.

Until World War II, power was in the hands of a commercial oligarchy, which managed trade with Europe and the United States. Politics was parliamentary, and centered around middle-class parties. Intellectual life was Continental, and society, formed on the British model, was stuffy.

The Perons, General Juan and his wife Evita, led a popular revolt against an old order that had been shaken by depression and war. They installed a welfare state with close ties to the labor unions and a strong touch of authoritarian rule. Consumers, thus subsidized, went on a spree. Within a decade, Argentina was on the verge of bankruptcy.

To save the country from its profligacy,

gacy, the middle class and the military joined forces, in 1955, in a coup that overthrew General Perón. There followed a regular seesaw of civilian and military regimes which amounted to what James Neilson of the Buenos Aires Herald called "a durable political order." "Military regimes" were "supposedly devoted to capital formation," "Populist governments" distributed whatever was "available to whomever their leaders" chose.

The Falklands war shattered the "durable order." Military leaders, already compromised by a campaign of murder, kidnapping and torture against leftist opposition, were totally discredited by ignominious defeat. To get out from under this, they organized elections.

The Peronists stepped forward to take over. But, with General Perón and Evita dead, and Isabel Perón discredited, the leadership was divided and weak. The unions had been corrupted in partnership with the military and damaged by terrorist tactics.

Rafael Alfonsín, the leader of a classic middle-class party, the Radicals, boldly undertook a two-front campaign. He assailed the military leaders for human rights violations and losing the war. He attacked the labor wing of the Peronists for corruption, and blamed it for rampant inflation.

That appeal rallied new voters, women and at least a segment of the working class. Contrary to all expectations, Mr. Alfonsín won an overwhelming victory.

Indeed, one element in the tough stance of the Reagan administration toward Central America is the belief that it will hold change to an orderly pace throughout the hemisphere. The message of Argentina is that the United States does not have to be so wary. Free rein can be given to democratic politics. For there is a center in Latin America, and, with a little support from Washington, it just might hold.

The debt crisis reinforces the point.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Tolstoy Responds

However, I cannot allow some factual falsehoods in Mrs. Wolff's letter to pass myself off as a member of the junior branch, when I am in fact the senior to the senior! But I would be grateful if you could publish this refutation.

NIKOLAI TOLSTOY,
Abingdon, England.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

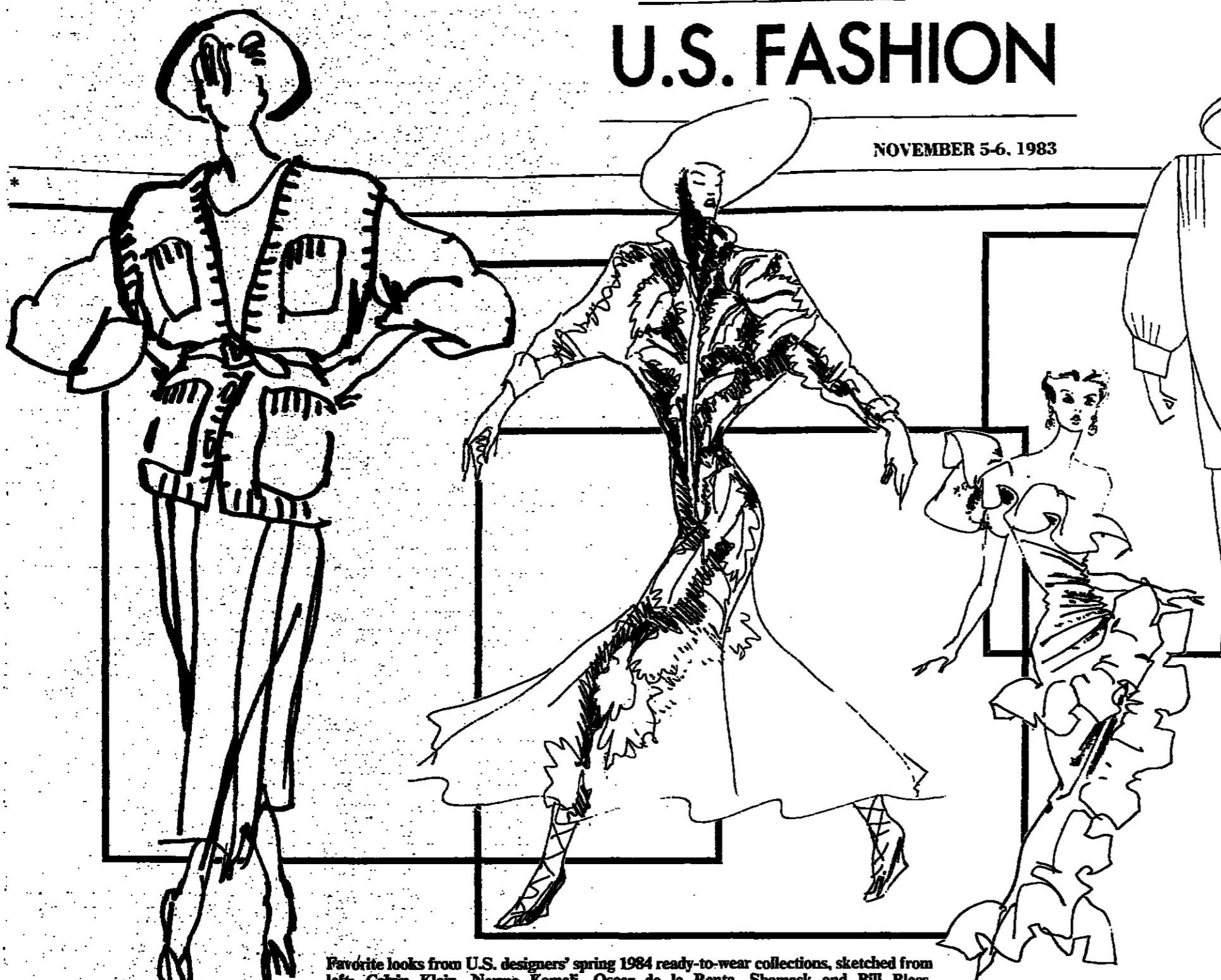
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U.S. FASHION

NOVEMBER 5-6, 1983

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Favorite looks from U.S. designers' spring 1984 ready-to-wear collections, sketched from left: Calvin Klein, Norma Kamali, Oscar de la Renta, Shamask and Bill Blass.

Spring: A Few Words

NEW YORK — Long and languid, body-conscious and curvy or short and saucy, elegant and ladylike, these are the buzz words for the spring/summer ready-to-wear collections now showing in New York.

To watch as the overall point of peer consensus: the return of the dress for day and focus on the hip.

Specifically, this is the long and the short of the season in the words of some of the designers:

• Bill Blass: "The clothes are spirited and up. Bright colors. It's the year of the dress."

• Oscar de la Renta: "Lots of bold splashes of color with a sexy emphasis on two areas — the shoulder and the hips. Lines stay close to the body, and I like the new three-quarter sleeve. Silhouettes are sleek and feminine, and I hate long for day — my ladies simply don't want it."

• Calvin Klein: "All-American sportswear — minimal, healthy and sophisticated."

• Norma Kamali: "Feminine, very, very feminine."

• Zoran: "I feel strongly about evening clothes for the spring season. Slight glimpses of skin create the mood while maintaining a clean silhouette."

• Shamask: "Spring begins and ends with color, either in bold primaries for shiny cocoon-like rainwear or Eton-striped pastels for long linen dusters and notched-lapel swing jackets over trim, white trousers."

The American Connection: Financing for Fragrances

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The mutual attraction of the elegant European aristocracy to substantial American money has often resulted in a *beau mariage*. It is a tradition that nowadays is faithfully followed in the hard-headed world of Dior and Bradstreet as it is among the refined reaches of the Almanach du Gotha (bible of European bluebloods) and some of the most brilliant matches have been forged between the noblesse of French perfumes and the super-rich U.S. industrial powers and conglomerates.

Financial jealousy seems just as tickle as the romantic kind, so finding out who is with whom can be almost as tricky as a gossip columnist sniffing out the latest jet-set split. When the links are eventually traced, one discovers some combinations every bit as original as the Texas cattle baron's daughter and the son of the French duke.

The heady scents of Yves Saint-Laurent's exotic Opium, Y. Rive Gauche and his latest launch, the rose-based Paris as well as his Kouros for men, for example, are owned by the more prosaic U.S. corporation Sibbitt through its subsidiary, Charles of the Ritz.

Karl Lagerfeld's best-selling Chloé, KL and Lagerfeld for Men, belong to conglomerate Eli Lilly, by way of its offshoot, Elizabeth Arden, which also markets the spin-off fragrance from the English classic, Burberry. A.H. Robins controls the Caron perfumes: Nocturne, Infiniti, Fleur de Rocaille, Eau de Caro and Caran for Men. Among others while Pierre Balmain's Ivoire belongs to Revlon along with other Balmain perfumes Jolie Madame, Miss Balmain, Vent Vert, Monsieur Balmain and Ebene. Also sheltering under the Revlon umbrella are the products of Jeanne Gatineau.

American Cynamid may seem an unlikely mate, image-wise, but along with its subsidiary Shulton, famous as makers of perennial Old Spice, it harbors Parfums Prestige International — the Pierre Cardin perfume company with its Cardin, Choc, Paradoxe and Pierre Cardin for Men, and American designer Geoffrey Beene's Gray Flannel. The U.S. giant, Pfizer owns Coly and thus L'Aimant, Quotidienne, Cordon Vert and Eau de Chypre. Paloma Picasso's alliance with Warner Communications' subsidiary Warner Cosmetics for her new perfume named after herself, is perhaps more in the glamorous Hollywood tradition of an Aly Khan-Rita Hayworth romance. Warner's perfume stable also includes the thoroughbred Gloria Vanderbilt seen and Ralph Lauren's Polo, Chaps, Lauren and Tuxedo.

Like some blueblooded family trees, corporate marriages and takeovers can become complex. The French beauty group Orlane and its toilet waters, Fleur for women and Derrick for men, and Jean d'Albret, with Ecusson and Princesse, are owned by the U.S. corporation Norton Simon, which also owns cosmetic firm Max Factor and the perfume of the New York designer Halston.

Carita, the Faubourg Saint-Honoré hair salon started by the legendary Carita sisters, Rosy and



Lord & Taylor's rustic setting for ready-to-wear.

Charles Goss



Advertising to create an ambience and sell a lifestyle.

American Work and Play Clothes Provide Profitable Design Inspiration

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — America has a fashion — it is Americans — that reflects a casual, relaxed way of dressing, like wearing sneakers with evening wear or ski clothes to the office.

People all over the world have been dressing this way without quite realizing that jeans and sneakers, jumpsuits and down vests, lumber jackets and Windbreakers, Indian ribbon skirts and moccasins all come from American folklore and the working class traditions.

Button-down shirts with striped ties, crew-neck sweaters, tweed jackets with fatigues and penny loafers — also known as the prepie look — belong to the American university campus. The country club look is something else again. It is the mass revenge of conservative businessmen who all week have had to go around in white or pale blue shirts, dark suits, black socks and black shoes. Come the weekend, they fall into the other extreme and adopt the brightest and wildest color combinations, such as Kelly green pants or those in ondianish plaid or prints, orange Lacoste shirts, stockingless Gucci loafers, navy blazers and ascots or club ties.

Sports and health are the latest influences from the United States, resulting in all kinds of gear for athletics, the locker room or the dance studio, such as leotards, jogging suits, running shoes and ballet dancers' leg warmers. Next week Jane Fonda will show workout clothes designed by Theam Aldridge, who designed the costumes for Broadway's "La Cage aux Folles," "A Chorus Line," "Dreamgirls" and "42nd Street." All these looks have different, fresh and more casual connotations, a specific, often outdoor flavor which has a special appeal to the young.

Unconsciously, they may be sensitive to the fact that these clothes are not designed with an artistic purpose, as European clothes often are. In fact, they were not "de-

signed" at all. They grew out of functional needs and then became fashionable. Some of this can be had in all its impact, unfiltered and rustic glory at L.L. Bean, an old house in Freeport, Maine, specializing in basic sports equipment and non-sense country clothes. Foreign designers also discovered the specific, often outdoor flavor which has a special appeal to the young.

For women seeking that look, there is an area at Lord & Taylor where 90 percent of the merchandise (designed exclusively for this store) in a rustic, atmosphere set off by cozy pine wood and copper, spinning wheel and area rugs. The store also regularly promotes the Americana look through romantic and deliberately folkloric images.

"Once a year, we have a big promotion when we salute one area of America or another," Mrs. di Montezomolo said. "We've had the Gibson girl, Nantucket and Santa Fe. This year, it was Newport — its gracious coaching tradition, tea dances, marvelous, romantic white

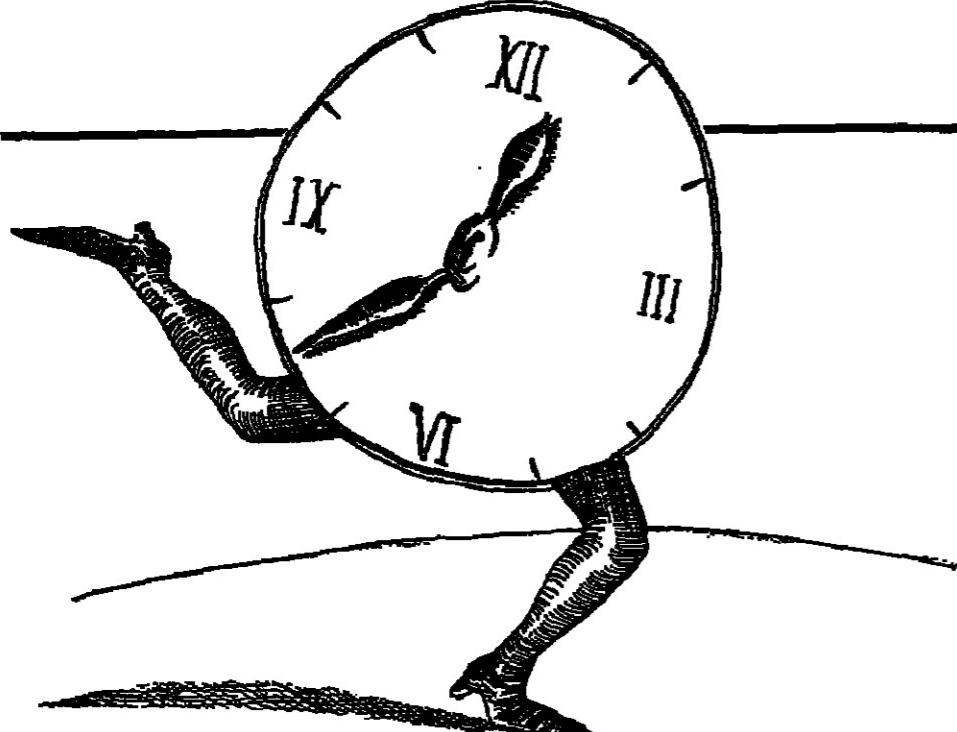


Ralph Lauren recreates shades of the Old West.

own indigenous designers, including such legends as Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin and Norman Norell, who developed the so-called "American Look" — basically simple and pared-down, easy-citting clothes, both casual and formal, and geared to the independent American woman. U.S. stores heavily promote American designers, but in recent years, foreign labels — Italian, French and



Catherine di Montezomolo.



SUNDAY 83

A Variety of Self-Improvement Courses Are Being Sandwiched into Lunchtime

By David Hinkley

NEW YORK — Considering that "Let's have lunch" has become the most insincere phrase in all of America, surpassing such perennial favorites as "I love your dress" and "I'll still respect you in the morning," it isn't too surprising that lunch itself has also become a victim of a society that cannot keep up with its own obsessions.

Lunch traditionally is the happiest of meals. Breakfast ends before you are awake, dinner is when you hear what went wrong with someone else's day. But lunch, in the classic sense, is the day's first un-rushed breath of air, the blissful interlude when the figures on your desk can go uncanceled, the words unsaid, the phones unanswered. To be coldly objective about it, the lure of lunch is the one and only reason that 90 percent of U.S. workers don't quit their jobs every single morning.

Today, however, lunch is an endangered species. Like the blue-spotted salamander and the Colorado prairie dog, it may be unable to survive in a society that kills less by willful design than by simple neglect.

What is happening, simply, is this: Everyone seems to have discovered so many things they want to do, from aerobic gourmet cooking to dressing for success to programming software that will perform plastic surgery, that they are running out of time in which to do them. A microwave oven may save a few minutes at dinner, but it does not necessarily add up to an extra 60 minutes every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, which may be the only time the local night school offers that course on "How to Make Your Christmas Presents Out of Scrap Lumber and Dog Fur."

Thus the U.S. work force has spent the last several years in a desperate search for spare time, and what it has found is luncheon, which has now become, lamentably, just one more line to be filled in on a day planner.

You think this sounds alarmist? Another case of a boy crying "Lunch"? Well, consider that lunch business in New York restaurants

has declined enough this year that

owners lobbied for a city crackdown on hot dog vendors in midtown.

Now sidewalk hot dogs simmers in auto exhaust, frankly, are not going to displace Le Cirque in anyone's gourmet notebook; what their popularity indicates is a growing demand for food that people can grab quickly and eat on the run?

And where are they running to? Well, their shrinks, of course, and their hairdressers and their tennis partners, and all the other service men and women that even normal people sometimes have to see at noon. But that is only the beginning; here are just a few of the other possibilities around New York:

• **Barney's.** This is the famous store where little boys are taken for their first good suit: graduation, communion, bar mitzvah, the reading of their rich grandfather's will. Later in life, when they have become executives who barely have the time to dress for success, Barney's offers them an appointment service. At the designated hour a salesman and tailor will be waiting, along with a selection of favorite styles from a favorite manufacturer. And when do they make these appointments? Well, lunch is a popular time, says a Barney's spokesman, who suggests a customer might purchase, say, two suits and accessories in the time formerly reserved for two martinis and veal cordon bleu.

• **Sports Training Institute.** Jane Fonda and Billie Jean King are two of the famous clients at this therapeutic gym on East 49th Street, where the elite meet to sweat. But whether you are famous or not, you can get a complete skeleto-muscular evaluation here on your lunch hour. The Cyber and other futuristic-looking machines not only measure heart rate, but can pinpoint exactly which muscles are working how hard, and consequently, indicate which therapeutic programs can put you in proper tune. This often involves regular sessions with the machines or the therapists at STI, which is why at midday the place is crammed full of workers who want to run 10-kilometer (6-

There are so many ways to spend lunch, in fact — at the Morris

New Jersey, and other suburban YMCA's, the hardest activity to crack at lunch is the basketball game — that a visitor from Mars could be forgiven for assuming that the goal of luncheon is to make going back to work seem like a breath.

To be blunt, the prognosis for lunch is not good. But it is not all over yet. It will not be over until one of the learning centers offers between 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. a course titled "How To Have Lunch."

This is the Studio 54 of the drug-store circuit where customers have been known to queue outside during blizzards and blackouts, where Cher or Diana Ross can be caught

home so many unusual items for

the store that it became the place for imported beauty products.

The fountain was phased out to allow room for more cosmetic space. "A lot of people didn't like having their makeup done with waitresses screaming for extra change," Mr. Fader said.

Today, Boyd's franchises include

counters in leading stores in several U.S. cities including Denver, Pittsburgh and Chicago. By next year the Faders hope to have expanded the basement in the New York store into a full skin treatment center.

Of course, if all a customer needs

is a bottle of aspirin it can be found at the pharmacy in back. That incidentally department that accounts for less than 18 percent of the business is an area that the Faders nonetheless keep around for sentimental reasons. "We'll never phase it out," Mr. Fader said. "The customers just love it. The second, third, fourth generations come in just to show friends where they've always had their prescriptions filled."

Concerned Anglophiles will find

that Cambridge Chemists is the answer to their dignified dreams. The old wooden cabinets are filled with every legendary Floris perfume, bath essence, soap, powder, pot-pourri jar and pomander (Cambridge Chemists is the sole U.S. distributor for Floris). And,

almost any time having their makeup done at the beauty bar, where Paul Newman creates such a stir that he has to leave while another celebrity waits helplessly at the next counter asking, "Has anyone ever heard of Mel Brooks?"

It is also a store where major cosmetics companies like Estée Lauder have business charge accounts for purposes of — rumor has it — remaining *au courant*

Boyd's is the place to stop. If it's a full consultation (\$30) with an appointment \$25 without — the money goes toward the purchase of a makeup chart and the recommended cosmetics), it's best to book early. Some of Boyd's cosmetics are so popular they are harder to reserve than a rent-a-car. And once the appointment is made there is always the possibility that the magic transformation could occur with Donna Summers on one side and Linda Evans on the other.

• **Cambridge Chemists.** 21 East 65th Street. If one finds bright fluorescent lights and glistening mirrors offensive then Cambridge Chemists can be a pleasant oasis of tranquility. The drugstore is calm and dark, filled with quaint glass cabinets holding antique vials filled with liquids of every hue. Here and there heart-shaped sachet pillows covered with lace or pillows filled with exotic herbs that release scents to induce sleep can be found.

In fact, Cambridge Chemists is

Cambridge Chemists has classic, contemporary products.



Trying before buying at Boyd Chemists.



Choosing the perfect hairbrush at Boyd Chemists.

about the competition's latest private collection of colors — and where sales clerks never bat an eye if a customer decides to drop \$300 for eyeshadow, because in fact, that is really nothing. One legendary shopper is known to have purchased \$3,000 for her cosmetic necessities in one day.

One can purchase imported mirrors that go up to five magnifications, with background lighting, for those who find it hard to apply makeup while wearing glasses. There is a gold-plated toothbrush for \$10, a French hairbrush with boar bristles for \$125, or the newest, the Tek, an antistatic hairbrush imported from Italy with wooden pegs for bristles. Customers can choose any one of a dozen or more unusual atomizers and L'images pillboxes. For the fastidious male there is a \$350 shaving brush made of natural badger bristles or a moustache comb.

What really makes Boyd's special? In part, it is the special Madison Avenue location that puts it in the center of some of New York's chicest shopping. But it also has

history.

Boyd's began to establish a reputation as a leading supplier of imported cosmetics and toiletries in the 1930s, when Albert Fader and

home so many unusual items for

the store that it became the place for imported beauty products.

The fountain was phased out to allow room for more cosmetic space. "A lot of people didn't like having their makeup done with waitresses screaming for extra change," Mr. Fader said.

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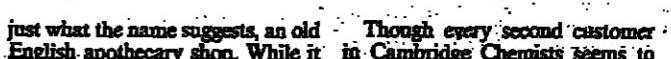
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Royal Warrant items are sold at Cambridge Chemists.



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New Names, Fresh Ideas Add Zest to U.S. Fashion Scene

By Diana Fong

NEW YORK — Stephen Sprouse's collection is punk rock. Danny Noble's look is "easy" sportswear. Robert Molnar is a classicist, and Todd Ricci refuses to be typecast. The attitudes may differ, but each of these designers brings a fresh look to fashion that is an expression of his own personality and lifestyle.

Todd Ricci, a former actor and singer, is primarily known as a shoe designer under the label Vittorio Ricci. He has gone into ready-to-wear this fall, starting a line of wool

jersey separates. But he believes it is his voluminous, A-line, leather coat in dark chocolate with a deep back pleat in black (retailing for \$2,575 at Bergdorf Goodman) that most represents the Ricci look in clothes. "My clothes are organic — they develop as I do. I'm totally unpredictable and I'm constantly evolving. Designers have to," he said. "After all, the only constant about fashion is change."

While Ricci's fall look is in tune with the times — oversized, loosely structured designs in dark or neutral colors — he is "forward-looking," largely because in footwear, I

have to be a season ahead of ready-to-wear and anticipate where it will go. A designer has to be a sociologist, he has to plug himself into society and trust his instincts. My instincts tell me the '60s are coming back."

Ricci has already started thinking about fall 1984. "In the 1960s we were in the space age; now we're in another kind of space: internal space, the computer," he said. "We'll see a lot of video designs and neon colors."

Stephen Sprouse's graffiti prints and fluorescent Day-Glo colors already epitomize the futuristic look Ricci predicts for next year. Like Ricci, Sprouse's interest in fashion evolved out of other art forms, specifically silkscreening, photography and computer art. "Computers are great for prints," he said, as is graffiti. With a thick black marker, he scribbles on a black roll of paper, "stream of consciousness stuff," then he silkscreens it onto the fabric. His inspiration comes from street kids — "They have a real creative way of putting things together" — and music — "I'm into rock n' roll."

Sprouse, 30, wearing a sleeveless black tunic and a black bandanna wrapped around straggly hair, looks like a rock musician from London's West End. He hails from Ohio. He had a precocious start as a Bill Blass apprentice at the age of 12; he became Halston's assistant after dropping out of the Rhode

Island School of Design at 18. Except for designing an on-tour wardrobe for his rock star friend, Deborah Harry of "Blondie," he dropped out of the fashion scene until last January.

"My designs have gotten better

since the early days. They're simpler now."

The fashion pundits say "simpler, but more sophisticated." They compare his work to Britain's Vivienne Westwood, the pioneer of designer punk. For evening wear, there is a graffiti print silk adorned with transparent sequins and a topless "wrestling tunic" with matching bra; for the daytime collection, Sprouse sports a line of quality cashmere and wool imports — an oversized wool coat in a Day-Glo tomato red retails for \$1,720.

Easy, which stands for easy, affordable, stylish and young, does it for Danny Noble, 32. Dietrich shoulders and Garbo pants for the "free-spirited sophisticate in her 30s" is his guiding principle. Canadian-born and British-bred, he considers himself to be an American designer. He believes his clothes reflect the lifestyle he shares with his British wife and business partner, Annette. "Everything I design is geared towards Annette, who is 5-feet-4," he said.

Noble's separates — baggy trousers, wide-open skirts, tunics, jumpers and roomy jackets with deep front pockets that are "big enough to fit a sandwich" — are

scaled down for the smaller woman. Says Annette Noble, "Agnès Klein and Adrienne Vittadini came closest to our clothing philosophy, but their price range was too expensive and too tall." Noble's collection is in the \$100-200 price range.

Noble, an assistant to Bill Gibb in London before he came to the United States in 1980 to design sportswear for Albert Nipon, started his own business last year. "Nipon was geared toward an older, more conservative woman, and we wanted to create a style we believed in," he said. Noble's basic patterns such as two-tone plaids in blue and black and grey and black, and his solids in neutral colors are "easy to march, easy to personalize — there's the freedom to inject one's own personal style and be creative." Noble uses masculine fabrics and disagrees that the boxiness of his shoulder line also gives his clothes a masculine look. "I think my clothes are very sensual — it's within each woman to be feminine," he said.

For Robert Molnar, and elegant, classic style reflects a twist of hu-

mor. "I laugh at what I do," said Molnar, 27. There are couture tailors such as the subtle pattern on a silk fabric — "a nuclear warning sign, but only I know that." There will be a flowing silk halter blouse with knife pleats, a hand-stitched pin-tuck. And there are surprises, such as dark colors with bright accents, such as the black school dress with a splash of turquoise. The asymmetry of his designs were inspired from offbeat furniture. He has created a hip-hugging knit dress with only one sleeve and a horizontal slit on the right and a vertical slit on the left. The Molnar look has always been elegant, but only a few years ago, he was selling off-the-peg "paper clothing" in junior sizes, using polypropylene fabric.

"A joke," he said. The hip-hugging, way he started out as a fashion designer is also "a joke." Molnar is the art director for *Playboy*, based here in May. He wants to get a different look for *Vogue* and *Elle*. "I'm not for the money. It's for fun," he said. "I thought selling clothes was like selling dishwashers." For Robert Molnar, and elegant, classic style reflects a twist of humor. "I laugh at what I do," said Molnar, 27. There are couture tailors such as the subtle pattern on a silk fabric — "a nuclear warning sign, but only I know that." There will be a flowing silk halter blouse with knife pleats, a hand-stitched pin-tuck. And there are surprises, such as dark colors with bright accents, such as the black school dress with a splash of turquoise. The asymmetry of his designs were inspired from offbeat furniture. He has created a hip-hugging knit dress with only one sleeve and a horizontal slit on the right and a vertical slit on the left. The Molnar look has always been elegant, but only a few years ago, he was selling off-the-peg "paper clothing" in junior sizes, using polypropylene fabric.

"A joke," he said. The hip-hugging, way he started out as a fashion designer is also "a joke."

"All I know about fashion was the name, Halston," he said. "I knew nothing about collections and seasons. I thought selling clothes was like selling dishwashers."

"She soon may go to work and stay. She has already



Alternative fashion by Stephen Sprouse and Danny Noble.

Coach Bags and Belts are made out of a remarkable full-grain leather that has not been covered over with paints or artificial sealers.

This leather burnishes beautifully, develops a rich-looking patina, and takes on character as it is worn.

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Paris 23 Rue Jacob

Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street
New York, NY 10011 (212) 939-9000.

B A R N E Y S
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Free Election In Iran Urged By Bazargan

**Leaders of Regime Claim
He Serves Interests of U.S.**

By Paul Eddleman
Reuter

TEHRAN — A former Iranian prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has caused a political storm in Iran by charging that freedom is restricted and calling for guarantees that next year's general elections will be free and fair.

Revolutionary leaders have accused him and his Freedom Movement of Iran of insulting the Islamic Republic and serving the interests of the United States.

Mr. Bazargan was Iran's first prime minister after the Islamic revolution of February 1979, but he resigned over the seizure of the U.S. Embassy by militant students four years ago Friday.

After languishing in the political wilderness, he reappeared in August, still a member of parliament, with a speech to the assembly declaring that opposition in Iran was muzzled and calling for measures to ensure that the general elections due to be held in February or March will be free.

The speaker of parliament, Hamed Rafsanjani, declared that the fact that Mr. Bazargan had been able to criticize the authorities in a parliamentary debate broadcast live on radio proved political free-



Mehdi Bazargan

dom existed in Iran. But when the Freedom Movement tried to organize a political meeting on the elections last Friday, a crowd attacked the movement's offices in central Tehran.

The interior minister, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, said later that security forces had moved in to clear the crowd as soon as possible and accused the Freedom Movement of being provocative.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri told the newspaper Islamic Republic that he had refused the Freedom Movement permission to hold its meeting because he feared it would lead to clashes similar to the riots that had involved supporters and opponents of former President Abolhassan Banisadr, who was removed from office in 1981.

In May, the president went off

Ivory Coast's President Appears to Have Built Enduring Institutions

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — One day late last month, gleaming white Concorde suddenly appeared in the skies over this West African capital. When it landed at Port-Bouet Airport a few minutes later, a small man in a buff-colored three-piece suit emerged and descended the steps to a long red carpet.

Columns of soldiers and sailors froze to attention. A military band began to play, a cheering crowd waved small orange, white and green flags, and a television announcer, his voice trembling, proclaimed: "The president is here! The president has arrived!"

In almost any other African country, such pomp to welcome back the head of state from a trip abroad might be viewed as an exercise in self-aggrandizement.

But here in the Ivory Coast, there appeared to be at least two justifications for the fuss. For one, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny is the George Washington of this nation, the man who has led it from independence through 33 years of stability and relative prosperity.

For another, it had been nearly five months since Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had last set foot on his home soil.

In May, the president went off

on a kind of extended working vacation during which he held talks with many of the most influential men and women in the United States, Britain and France. Few if any modern leaders have left their homelands for so long. "Few would dare to," said a senior Nigerian diplomat.

Government spokesmen here do not deny that the president's prolonged absence was a bit unusual, but they stress that, above all, it should be viewed as a sign of the Ivory Coast's maturity.

"The fact that things didn't fall apart while he was away demonstrates that we have some institutions that actually work," said Maurice L. Oulla, a Ministry of Information official. "It shows that we can manage without him."

The prospect of having to manage without Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has become subject of concern in this nation of 8.6 million people. On Oct. 18, the president turned 78 (some believe he is, in fact, a few years older), and no one can say what would happen if he were to leave from the scene.

According to the constitution adopted three years ago, the vice president is next in line in the event of the president's death or disability. But there is no vice president now and there will not be one until elections are held in 1985.

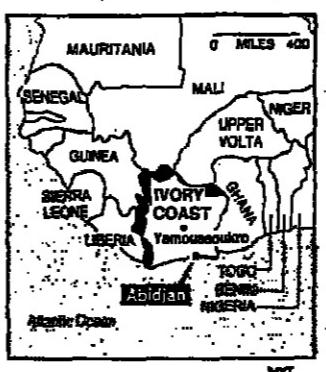
"We are Africans, so we are optimistic," said Mr. Oulla. "We think our leader will be here at least until 1985. We trust the old man. He will find a solution for us."

Trusting the "old man," as he is affectionately called, became a habit in the Ivory Coast long ago. Born into a wealthy farming family in the village of Yamoussoukro, recently designated to become the country's new capital, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was trained as a doctor and moved into politics in the 1940s, first as the founder of an agricultural union and then as one of the founders of the African Democratic Assembly, the leading pre-independence party in French West Africa.

After World War II, he spent more than a decade in France as



The New York Times
President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast having a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in June.



NYT

Abidjan is due to be replaced by Yamoussoukro as the Ivory Coast's capital.

voters were presented with a choice of candidates in local elections, and many incumbents were defeated.

"There is a system to fit every stage of development," said Mr. Oulla. "This is what works best for our now."

No independent press presently exists here, but that government spokesman says, is only because no Ivory Coast citizen with that resource has been willing to make the investment. French, American and other newspapers and magazines are freely sold in the country.

The president has also maintained political control without turning the Ivory Coast into a police state. With few exceptions, disputes have been resolved through "dialogues" between the president, his senior advisers and those holding grievances.

Many other political, ideological and tribal quarrels have been safely contained within the forum provided by the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the country's only political grouping. "We are 60 tribes in this country," said Mr. Oulla. "Bringing them all together in one party gives us a certain cohesiveness."

Within the party, he added, there is relatively open and lively political discussion. Beginning in 1980,

Muzorewa Is Reported To Start Hunger Strike In Prison in Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

Zimbabwe during a recent visit to Harare, Zimbabwe. — The imprisoned former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has gone on a hunger strike in his cell and authorities refuse to allow doctors to tend to his failing health, his son said Friday.

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"We know from various sources that he's ill but we don't know what it is," Philemon Muzorewa said. "And no doctors have been permitted to see him. Nor has anyone else outside prison officers."

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He said his father, 58, went on a hunger strike Monday, the day he was arrested by security police and taken to Goromonzi prison, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Harare.

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Bishop Muzorewa's United Methodist Church said Friday the bishop had booked a U.S. trip by way of South Africa next week because it was the shortest and cheapest route.

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Bishop Muzorewa said he was launching a fund to pay for a legal campaign to free his father.

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Meanwhile, Judge Charles Waddington ruled the detention order against the bishop was "invalid" after asserting that the stated reasons "were just not reflected" by the explanation that appeared in the Zimbabwe press.

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This referred to charges by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in The Herald on Friday that Bishop Muzorewa was engaged in "clandestine activities" against the government.

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Mr. Muzorewa said Bishop Mugabe's detention meant that the government was "scared out of its pants" of his party.

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The UANC has only 3 of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly but has been attracting increased support in recent months because of inflation, shortages and the slow pace of social reforms.

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U.S. Is Concerned

In Washington, the State Department said Thursday: "We are, of course, concerned about the arrest of a prominent political figure such as Bishop Muzorewa and will be following the matter closely," United Press International reported.

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Daily Telegraph Strike Ends

The Associated Press

LONDON — A strike at the Daily Telegraph by 600 telephone operators, secretaries and other clerical workers that stopped production in London of Thursday's edition ended Thursday night, the newspaper reported.

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Russia Rebounds

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Russia Rebounds

The Associated Press

Russia rebounded from a second consecutive week of declines in October, ending the month up 1.1 percent, the Central Bank of Russia said.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Creditors, World Bank Tentatively Set Aid Plan of \$530 Million for Morocco

PARIS (AP) — Western creditors and the World Bank have tentatively agreed to provide Morocco with an aid package of \$300 million Special Drawing Rights (about \$530 million). The amount is less than the \$700 million that Morocco had sought from Western governments. But officials at the International Monetary Fund, which led the debt discussion Thursday, said participants believed that the sum would be enough to help Rabat overcome problems in its current account. The current account is a broad measure of a nation's trade in merchandise and services.

The new aid accord is one of several measures that Rabat is undertaking to combat a severe current account deficit expected in 1983 and 1984. Although some bankers have put Morocco's current account deficit as high as \$2 billion this year, the IMF believes that it will amount to about \$1.5 billion in 1983 and \$1.2 billion in 1984.

Manila Orders In All Foreign Exchange

MANILA (AP) — The Philippines central bank ordered the nation's banks Friday to sell all their foreign exchange to the government bank.

The action means that Filipinos will no longer be able to buy U.S. dollars legally to send abroad or for travel and that businesses will no longer be able to buy dollars from private banks for nonessential imports.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the requirement would be temporary to help the government buy oil and other priority imports and to pay off its more than \$19-billion debt. He denied that the action amounted to nationalization of banks' trade-financing activities or that it was designed to bail out failing banks.

The central bank had required domestic banks and four branches of foreign banks on Oct. 27 to sell it 80 percent of their foreign-exchange receipts.

Pan Am Plans Jet Swap With American

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI) — American Airlines Inc. announced Friday that it will trade as many as eight of its Boeing 747s to Pan American World Airways for 15 DC-10s.

An American Airlines spokesman would not give details of the financial arrangement specified in the agreement reached Thursday night.

The DC-10s that American will acquire are four DC-10-30s and 11 DC-10-10s.

American will receive the first of the airplanes Friday, the spokesman said. They are to be modified at a McDonnell Douglas plant in Santa Barbara, California. All 15 jets are to be in service by September 1984.

After the used aircraft join the American Airlines fleet, which is based at Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport, the carrier will have a total of 52 DC-10s, including seven DC-10-30s, the spokesman said.

French Adjusted Unemployment Falls

PARIS (Reuters) — French adjusted unemployment in September fell 0.1 percent to 2,033,200 from 2,033,400 in August, the Labor Ministry said.

Unadjusted unemployment in September rose 7.9 percent to 2,087,400 from 1,934,000 in August, it reported.

Hewlett-Packard Plans U.K. Facility

LONDON (Reuters) — Hewlett-Packard Ltd. has announced plans to set up a research-and-development laboratory near Bristol in the spring of 1984, its first research facility outside California.

The subsidiary of Hewlett-Packard Co. of the United States already has three manufacturing plants in Britain. It had a pretax profit of £13 million (\$19.4 million) for the year ended Oct. 31, 1982, on sales of £169 million.

Bloc of Dunlop Olympic Stock Sold

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — A spokesman for Pomeroy Partners said Friday that the company has sold 40.61 million shares of Dunlop Olympic Ltd. stock to a number of Australian and British institutions at 1.44 Australian dollars (\$1.31) a share.

He declined to name the sellers but market sources said the stock, worth \$8.48 million Australian dollars and equal to 16.72 percent of Dunlop Olympic's shares outstanding, was sold by North Broken Hill Holdings Ltd.

S. African Company to Buy Sasol II

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Sasol, South Africa's state-run coal, oil and gas corporation, will buy the remaining 50 percent of the Sasol II plant from the state-owned Industrial Development Corp. for 2.62 billion rand (\$22.8 billion), the two companies announced Friday.

Under the agreement Sasol II, which converts coal into oil, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol.

The purchase will be partly funded by a rights issue of 187.5 million ordinary shares, but no price has been set. Stockbrokers expected the issue to be at 400 cents a share, to raise 750 million rand. The current share price is 415 cents.

Italy Clears \$1.9 Billion In Fiat Funds

ROME — Italian state aid and labor subsidies totaling about 3 trillion lire (\$1.7 billion) have been approved for payment to the Fiat group, according to a government spokesman.

Nicola Sianesi, deputy minister for industry, told a parliamentary committee Thursday that most of the payments would come from funds for technological innovation and industrial modernization.

Applications by Fiat for state financing have already been approved, although payments are mostly still to be made because of bureaucratic delays, Mr. Sianesi said.

In Turin, a Fiat spokesman said the group had not received any state financing after months of waiting, except for routine labor subsidies and supplementary layoff benefits passed on to temporarily unemployed workers.

Inchcape, Textron Unit To Form Singapore Firm

LONDON — Inchcape will form a joint venture in Singapore with Bell Helicopter, a subsidiary of Textron Inc. Inchape said Friday. It said the company, Bell Helicopter Asia (Pte) Ltd., would be responsible for Bell's Southeast Asian operations.

Inchape says no financial details but said it would have a 40-percent interest in the company through a new wholly owned holding company, Inchape Aviation Corp. It said Bell Helicopter Asia was expected to start operating in January.

U.K. Steel Mergers Is Allowed

LONDON — The Trade and Industry Department said Friday that the merger of the engineering steel interests of GKN Keen & Nettlefields, London's Hadfields Ltd. and state-owned British Steel Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

The True Path to the 500% Capital Gain

Don't Buy Issues that are Owned By your Neighbors

Starting from the laws of mid 1982 there were numbers of IOG recommendations and fund purchases that exceeded and exceeded from time to time what held numbers of our clients. Every Greenbackers that we were buying for the IOG fund. When we bought them, however, they were for being popular stocks.

Apple Computer, Advanced Micro Devices, Bell Systems, GCA, Gerber Scientific, Infotron, Intergraph, Micom, and National Semiconductor (to name a few of last year's high-performance selections) were all issues which the investing public was afraid to buy or knew nothing about when the laws of '82 were forming. There were also six IOG gold recommendations which were all purchased from '82 onwards and there were a couple of \$300 in June of last year which kept the owners afraid to act. So in all cases where multiple gains were achieved we were buying stocks that would have sacrificed your neighbors. More recently we've been moving into the metals again and buying heavily over-valorized trading vehicles which sink when your neighbors get nervous, perhaps you should read a few complimentary IOG reports before our newest recommendation list begins generating fresh news that drives the public to the sidelines.

If you've made the mistake of buying overly-over-valorized trading vehicles which sink when your neighbors get nervous, perhaps you should read a few complimentary IOG reports before our newest recommendation list begins generating fresh news that drives the public to the sidelines.

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Charter Says That More of Its Annuities Are Being Cashed In

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. reports that adverse publicity about its annuities has increased the rate at which they are being cashed in — to at least \$6 million a day from \$1.5 million — and slowed the sale of new policies.

However, the company remained adamant in its statement Thursday that it was financially sound and said it would have no trouble meeting demands to return to investors their premium payments with interest.

"The cash is there to pay all surrenders," he added in an interview, referring to the penalty that most Charter investors must pay for cashing in their policies before maturity.

If all policyholders were to cash in their annuities, in effect driving Charter out of the insurance business, the company would be left with nearly \$500 million, in part because of the positive spread between what it has been earning on its annuities and what it has been paying, Mr. Drue said.

The controversy over the soundness of Charter's annuities began Wednesday when Merrill Lynch & Co. announced that it would stop selling annuities issued by Charter and four other insurance companies: Capitol Life, Old Republic Life, John Alden Life and Executive Life.

Deauville Winter Reynolds had previously said it would stop processing

surrender, "he added in an interview, referring to the penalty that most Charter investors must pay for cashing in their policies before maturity.

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SPORTS

U.S. Leads Britain In Wightman Cup

By Kathy Blumeastock

Washington Post Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Martina Navratilova had anticipated "close matches" against Britain's team in the Wightman Cup, but if Thursday night's opening round results are any indication, the United States' domination of the opposition, now at 44-10, is in no danger.

Navratilova took her first singles match over Sue Barker, 6-2, 6-0, in just under an hour, and Kathy Rinaldi needed only slightly longer to dispose of Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-2, to give the United States a 2-0 lead.

Although Navratilova had said she expected to be nervous while competing for the United States and conceded that she did experience some nervousness, tension affected Britain's players far more adversely.

"I was very emotional after the opening ceremonies," Barker said. "and when you know you'll be playing someone as strong as Martina, you do get very nervous. You almost feel you have to play so much above yourself when you meet her."

But in reaching above her level, Barker experienced difficulties that began in the first game of the opening set, when she double-faulted to give Martina a 40-0 lead.

"We could mount a genuine challenge by including the Europeans," said Wade, a 38-year-old veteran making a record 19th appearance in the Wightman Cup. "Although we could always reserve a spot in the team for an English player."

It was Navratilova's first appearance on the U.S. Wightman Cup team and only the second time that she has represented the United States. "Just being here," she said, not finishing the sentence. "You see the flag up there every time you hit an overhead shot. It's like a dream come true."

For Wade, captain of the British team, her match was hardly that. Pleading fatigue from a recent Middle East trip and admitting she was not as fit as she could be, Wade was clearly overpowered by Rinaldi, whose superior serves belied her first appearance in Wightman competition.



Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors . . . 'We're not playing with strangers.'

Connors, Evert Team Up for Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Third seeded Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd found time to clown along the way as they easily defeated Houston favorite Zina Garrison and Jimmy Brown, 6-2, 6-3. Thursday night in a first round match of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

Evert and Connors, playing together for the first time since 1974, broke Brown in the fifth game and Garrison in the seventh game of the first set in crowd-pleasing fashion.

Connors at one point chased down a lob by Garrison and failed at trying to return it between his legs. Later in the first set, Connors pointed a finger at his partner after Evert set up an easy winner for Brown at the net.

"We're not playing with strangers," Connors said after the victory. "We still felt comfortable playing together after nine years. It's good to talk back and forth and to be positive."

Evert-Connors emerged from three consecutive second set service breaks with a 3-2 lead and won it in the ninth game by breaking Brown, who hit a backhand into the net at the second match point.

The string of service breaks started with Garrison losing her serve in the third game. Evert was broken in the fourth game and Evert-Connors broke Brown in the fifth game.

"I had a ball, but once a year is plenty for mixed doubles," Connors said. "If I'd hit some of those shots years ago, I'd have quit by now. This is fun time but I don't think we played too badly."

A major hurdle could occur for Evert in the final on Sunday if she has to face her husband, John Lloyd, who, along with partner Lisa Bonner's serve twice in the second set for a 6-4, 6-3 victory; and Betsy Nagelsohn and Buch Waits defeated Catherine Taylor and Harold Solomon, 6-2, 7-5.

(AP, UPI)

Nettles Tops for Yankees, Not Draft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees and free-agent Graig Nettles came to terms on a new contract Thursday night, just beating the midnight deadline to keep the third baseman from going through the re-entry draft.

Both the Yankees and Nettles' agent, Jerry Kapstein, confirmed the agreement. Kapstein said they came to terms one hour before the deadline, after which teams no longer were allowed to talk contact with players who have filed to become free agents.

The free-agent re-entry draft is Monday.

Terms of the agreement were not announced, but Kapstein was reported to be seeking a two-year, \$2 million contract for the 39-year-old Nettles, which would make him the fourth highest-paid Yankee behind Dave Winfield, Steve Kemp and Ken Griffey.

Nettles, who was in San Diego with Kapstein, said: "I was hoping things could be worked out, and they were. I didn't have any hesitation about going into the draft, but I wanted a contract with the Yankees. I wanted to sign with them. As a second resort, I would have gone through the draft."

But the Yankees failed to resign relief pitcher Goose Gossage and outfielder Oscar Gamble. Both will enter the re-entry draft, and neither is expected to resign with the club.

The team said it made a "substantial" last-minute offer to Teukute, but the player turned it down. Pirates spokesman Ed Wade said the offer to Teukute, which was not disclosed, "would have made him the fourth-highest relief pitcher in the major leagues."

"It's our understanding at this point that Teukute wants to go through the re-entry draft to see if there are better offers out there," Wade said.

Pitchers Tekulue, Doug Bair of Detroit, Dennis Lamp of the Chicago White Sox, Tom Underwood of Oakland and Milt Wilcox of Detroit are Type A players (in the top 20 percent of their class), which requires compensation from the selecting team in the form of an amateur draft choice plus a professional chosen from a list of non-protected players.

The two Type B players (in the 21-30 percentile) are second base man Manny Trillo of Montreal and outfielder Ruppert Jones of San Diego. Compensation is two amateur draft choices, one from the selecting club and the other an added special choice in the June free agent draft.

No compensation will be necessary to sign infielders Carew, Darrell Evans of San Francisco and Richie Hebner of Pittsburgh; outfielders Gamble, Warren Cromartie of Montreal, Dan Ford of Baltimore, Dave Parker of Pittsburgh, and Mike McBride of Cleveland; pitchers Gossage, Jerry Koosman of the Chicago White Sox and Larry Sorenson of Cleveland; and catcher Ted Simmons of Milwaukee.

(AP, UPI)

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ART BUCHWALD

The Airport Marathon

WASHINGTON — The first Airport Terminal Marathon was held last week at O'Hare Field in Chicago. The idea for the marathon came from Fred Tashiro, a young lawyer who had watched the entire New York Marathon on television a couple of Sundays ago.

He said, "I've been racing through airports all my life and it suddenly occurred to me that most terminals are now 26 miles long. Since people have to run to catch their planes, there was no reason not to have an airport marathon."

"I am amazed how many have shown up for it. We have competitors from terminals in Atlanta, Miami, San Francisco, London and Paris, and one team came all the way over from the Tokyo airport."

"How does a terminal airport marathon differ from the New York and Boston Marathons?" I asked.

"Ours is much more difficult because we require the contestants to run the 26 miles fully clothed, carrying either an overnight case or a garment bag. The course is laid out as follows: Everyone starts from the curb. When the gun goes off they race up to the ticket counter, check in and then go to the gate where their plane is leaving from."

"Won't some contestants have shorter distances to run than others?"

"No, that's the beauty of O'Hare airport. Every plane gate is exactly 26 miles from a ticket counter."

I talked to several of the contestants who were warming up in the parking lot. Husbands were rubbing wives' shoulders and wives were putting ointment on their spouses' legs. I was surprised to



Buchwald

Memorial Cup Stolen in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A \$300,000 solid gold loving cup that went to Admiral George Dewey in 1898 was stolen this week from a Navy Memorial Museum display case, museum officials said.

Wynton Marsalis**One of Hottest Young Horn Players in U.S.****Tops Jazz and Classical Charts**

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wynton Marsalis — 22 years old, the great black hope — was sitting shirtless in jogging trousers on his trumpet case, earlier this week, eating a large salad in his hotel room.

His hair was trimmed, his eyes

bright, he looked in fine physical shape.

The night before, his quintet

had played the Paris Jazz Festival

wearing suits and ties. There

were two books on the table — a

biography of Richard Wagner

and Albert Murray's "The Omni-

Americans" — and the sheet mu-

sic of the love theme from Super-

man, "You Can Read My Mind."

"I thought I might like to play

that," he said, "but it sounds too

much like 'Death and Transfigura-

" by Richard Strauss." A

four-valve piccolo trumpet, which

he uses only for classical music,

was unpacked on the bed.

The night before, discussing Stravinsky's "L' Histoire du Soldat" with

his older brother Branford, who

plays saxophone and shares the

front line of the Marsalis quintet,

he sang the famous trumpet solo

from that chamber work, complete

with double and triple tonguing;

he is considering re-

cording it.

It all adds up to an eclecticism

that has little to do with the cliché

finger-popping image of a public

has of a jazz musician. Is it just

him, or have they changed?"

"It never was that way. All the

people I emulate, the really great

jazz musicians like Bird and Diz

and Monk were interested in

many things. Bird could talk

about anything, when he talked

about painting people would

think he was an artist. It has to do

with the unconscious racism with

which many white took on black

people, and wasn't so uncon-

scious at the beginning. They

have a certain stereotype that

must be filled. America is trying

to avoid dealing with the influ-

ence black people have on their

culture. So only the negative as-

pects of it are stressed."

Marsalis played the Haydn

Trumpet Concerto with the New

Orleans Philharmonic (his home

town) at the age of 14, and Bach's

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2

with the same orchestra two years

later. In high school he was first

trumpet with the New Orleans

Civic Orchestra. He was accepted

by the Berkshire Music Center at

Tanglewood, Massachusetts, at

17 — one year under the normal

qualifying age. White people were

shocked that a black kid could

play their music so well.

All the black kids he knew were

frightened of "that big monster

on the other side of the mountain.

I wanted to find out what scared

everybody so bad. I found out it's

just another kind of music. To be

a musician you cannot limit your-

self just to classical, jazz or pop.

The more music you know, the

better musician you'll be."

His father, Ellis Marsalis, is a

saxophonist with a strong reputa-

tion in New Orleans. Every city

has such a jazz musician, the local

hero who somehow remains local.

Ellis Marsalis had a family and

keeping it together was more impor-

tant to him than going on the

road to find fame. He taught

school, and gigged around town

with people like Al Hirt, who gave

little Wynton his first trumpet.

"People say in America only

money counts," Marsalis rose

from the table and began finger-

popping the piccolo trumpet: "But

that's just one more cliché. That's

the way America is portrayed, to

be a winner you must have money

at any price. But you can have

money and still be pathetic. When

I grew up we didn't have much

money but it didn't make any

difference. We'd go out and do

things together."

At 18, Wynton was a student at

New York's Juilliard School of

Music, while playing with the

Brooklyn Philharmonic. Art Bla-

keim hired him for his Jazz Mes-

sengers. Musicians began to talk.

At the age of 20 he was hired by

Herbie Hancock. Industry people

began to talk. He was signed by

CBS, and they began to promote

him hard. He currently has

records on both the jazz ("Think of

One") and classical ("Haydn,

Hummel, Leopold Mozart Trum-

pet Concertos") best-seller lists in

the United States.

The pianist Marian McPartland

first heard the young Wynton

in New Orleans. "I was flabbergast-

ed," she told *The New Yorker's*

Whitney Balliett. "They were

about 15 years old, and they were

so together it was unbelievable.

Recently young blacks have pre-

ferred rock, where the money is.

He was welcomed as a Messiah,

as living proof that jazz was still

strong to strength. . . . What

comes out in the next five years or

so should be unlike anything we

have heard before."

The Marsalis jazz style is highly

structured, with flying lines, un-

expected leaps and dramatic si-

lences. He is the first major young

black instrumentalist and bandlea-

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